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REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



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REGD. NO. B 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 66

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1935

TWELVE PAGES

Germany Seeks Her Seat In The League

Br. Protest Against Conscription Law Hitler Proclamation Will Increase Uneasiness

Berlin Agrees To Meet Sir J. Simon

BERLIN, March 18.
The Government has replied to the British Note that in view of Sir John Simon's visit, it is prepared to discuss the points arising out of the London Communiqué of February 3.

BRITISH NOTE TO GERMANY

The British Note to Germany says that Government feel obliged to protest against the German Government's announcement of March 16, adopting conscription and increasing the peace basis of the army to 36 divisions.

Following upon the announcement of the German air force such a declaration is further example of unilateral action which, apart from the issue of principle, is calculated seriously to increase uneasiness in Europe.

The proposals for the Anglo-German meeting arise out of the terms of the Anglo-French Communiqué of February 3 and the German reply of March 14 supplemented by further communication between the German and British Governments.

Government consider it necessary to call the specific attention of the German Government to the effect of those documents.

After enumerating the effect of what has been done hitherto, the Note adds that was contemplated was a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and other Powers and agreements regarding armaments which in the case of Germany would replace Part Five of the Treaty of Versailles.

This throughout has been the purpose of Government's policy and upon its achievement they concentrated all their efforts at Geneva and elsewhere. But the attainment of a comprehensive agreement which, by common consent, would take the place of the Treaty provisions cannot be facilitated by putting forward as a decision already arrived at the strength of the military effectiveness greatly exceeding any before suggested—a strength moreover which, maintained unaltered, must make more difficult, if not impossible, an agreement with the other Powers vitally concerned. The ... Note concludes:

"Government are most unwilling to abandon any opportunity which the arranged visit might afford of promoting general understanding, but in the new circumstances before undertaking it, they feel bound to call the attention of the German Government to the above considerations and wish to be assured that the German Government still desire the visit to take with the scope and for the purposes previously agreed," namely, that the object of the suggested meeting will be to carry the consultations a stage further on all matters mentioned in the Anglo-French Communiqué.—Reuter.

SIMON'S REPLY TO LANSBURY'S REQUEST

LONDON, March 18.
In the House of Commons the floor and galleries were crowded when Mr. Lansbury requested a statement regarding Germany's conscription declaration.

Sir John Simon replied that the Government had already communicated with the French and Ita-

CHANGE OF CONGRESS CREED

A.I.C.C. To Discuss Opinions

MEETING AT JUBBULPORE AT END OF APRIL

Bombay, March 18.

The first meeting of the new All-India Congress Committee constituted under the new constitution of the Indian National Congress adopted at the Bombay session of the Congress, will be held at Jubbulpore on April 24 and 25. The Working Committee of the Congress will also meet at Jubbulpore during these days.

The object of this meeting, it is understood, is to consider the constitution of the various Provincial Congress Committees drafted in accordance with the directions contained in the new constitution of the Congress.

The A.I.C.C. will also consider the reports of various Provincial Congress Committees on the question of the change of the Congress Creed from "attainment of Purna Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means" to "all truthful and non-violent means."

It will be recalled that this was one of the vital amendments suggested by Mahatma Gandhi to the Congress Creed upon the acceptance of which he declared, he would continue to be a member of the Congress. But this declaration of Gandhi raised a storm of criticism, particularly from the Socialist wing of the Congress, and Gandhi, finding adverse criticism, decided not to move this amendment at the last session of the Congress. But as a result of the discussions among the members of the Working Committee for days together it was unanimously decided that the Working Committee itself should move this amendment to the Creed irrespective of whether Gandhi decided to retire from the Congress or not.

Accordingly Maulana Abul Kalam Azad moved the amendment at the meeting of the Subjects Committee, but it was stoutly opposed by several members, particularly the younger section of Congressmen led by the Socialists, and the Working Committee suffered its first defeat on this motion.

Mr. R. K. Sidha of Karachi moved an amendment to Maulana Azad's motion suggesting that as the matter was a vital one, it should be referred to the Provincial Congress Committees to elicit opinion before such a change was introduced in the Congress Creed. This amendment was carried by a large majority and accordingly the Working Committee dropped this proposed change.

Now all Provincial Committees have submitted their views on this important question and, therefore, the Congress President has decided to call a meeting of the India Congress Committee to consider all the reports.—A. P.

Foreign exchange operators are asking whether the sterling will follow the dollar or the franc. "Financial News" points out the Anglo-French London understanding, the publication of the defence White Paper, and the rapprochement with Russia—an indication that Britain is no longer a European neutral. Therefore, any international political development, which is bearish for the franc will also be bearish for the sterling. It concludes that the balance of probabilities favours a fall rather than a rise in the sterling-franc rate as a result of any war scare arising from the re-armament conflict.

On the other hand, "The Times" states that continental currencies may continue to move in favour of the sterling owing to the serious industrial plight of these countries.

SIMON'S VISIT TO BERLIN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 18.
There appears to be no change in the attitude of the Government circles regarding Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin where preparations are being made to discuss with the British Ministers the new situation arising from the Government's re-armament proclamation.

According to the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz," Germany's action has removed the dangerous elements from the situation and equality in the matter of Germany's defence has now become the clear basis of the proposed discussions which are to be continued on the basis of realities.



Doris Duke, the "Dollar Princess" and Mr. James H. R. Cromwell, author of "Young American" movement who were entertained at Hotel Majestic, Bombay, by Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla.

War Scare Upsets 'Changes

EXCITED DEALINGS

London Markets Out of Gear, But No Panic

CONTINENT BUYS GOLD

(Special Cable)
LONDON, March 18.

Herr Hitler's conscription bombshell has thrown the London markets out of gear, but there are no signs of panic.

Prices were marked down purely as a precautionary measure and the City is awaiting a lead from to-day's statement in the House of Commons.

Excited dealings were witnessed on the foreign exchanges. The Continent turned a heavy buyer of gold currencies as a result of the Franco-Belgian agreement to defend the gold standard. British Control made small intervention to support the sterling. The revival of the fears of a European war scare led to the demand for dollars which appears likely to be maintained both in terms of francs and sterling.

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On the other hand, "The Times" states that continental currencies may continue to move in favour of the sterling owing to the serious industrial plight of these countries.

JOINT PROTEST TO GERMANY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, March 18.
The consultations have hitherto been confined to the meeting between M. Flandin and M. Laval. M. Flandin is expected to make a statement in the Chamber on Wednesday. It is understood that the French Ambassadors in London and Rome have requested mutual consultations in accordance with the London Agreement and it is believed that France favours an appeal to the League of Nations and a direct protest to

BACK TO HER PLACE IN GENEVA

No Obstacle Now That Equality is Attained

PARIS, March 18.

It is reported from Berlin that Germany, having attained military equality, sees no further obstacle in resuming her place in the League of Nations.—Reuter.

First Enrolment

BERLIN, March 18.

First enrolments under the new conscription law begin on April 1 comprising those born in 1914. The term of service is not expected to exceed twelve months. Everyone between 21 and 25 years are liable to recruitment. Those between 25 and 30 years will be transferred to the reserve which is required to undergo military training for six weeks during two consecutive years.—Reuter.

BR. CABINET ON GERMAN ISSUE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 18.
The Cabinet met at 10-30 a.m. half an hour earlier than usual, to consider the German conscription declaration. The crowd of spectators assembled at 10 Downing Street, moved back before the arrival of the Ministers who seemed generally cheerful.

Sir John Simon spent a long time at the Foreign Office before crossing to No. 10 smiling confidently.

The first announcement of British views is expected in the Commons this afternoon in reply to a question raised by Mr. Lansbury.

CONTINENTAL REPERCUSSIONS
The only continental development in the new international situation are that, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent, the Council of Ministers has been summoned to meet on Wednesday, while according to a Berlin message the British Ambassador is seeing the Foreign Minister this afternoon.

SIMON FOR BERLIN

LONDON, March 18.

Sir John Simon and Capt. Antony Eden leave for Berlin on Sunday evening.—Reuter.

Berlin by Britain, France and Italy.

It is feared, however, that Signor Mussolini has no desire to make use of the League in this matter.

Hoare's Reply To Indian Princes

Paramouncy Is Not Issue In Bill

White Paper On States' Memorandum

The text of the White Paper presented by the Secretary of State to Parliament to-day has been released for publication in India. It includes the following documents:

(1) An introductory note by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India;

(2) Sir Akbar Hydari's letter to Sir Bertrand Glancy, of 2nd February containing the report of the Committee of Ministers;

(3) The resolution passed by the Princes on 26th February;

(4) The letter from Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner dated 27th February;

(5) A note enclosed with the White Paper;

(6) A telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State to India dated 14th March;

(7) A memorandum attached to No. 6 and

(8) The provisional draft Instrument of Accession.

The text of the Instrument of Accession runs as follows:

"Whereas the proposals for the establishment of an Indian Federation comprising such Indian States as may accede thereto and the Provinces of British India, constituted as autonomous provinces, have been discussed between representatives of His Majesty's Government and of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, of British India and of the Princes and Rulers of Indian States; and whereas a constitution for the Federation has been approved by Parliament and embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 but it is by that Act provided that the Federation shall not be established until such date as His Majesty may, by Proclamation, declare; and whereas the Act cannot apply to any of the territories of A/B save with his consent and concurrence; whereas A/B in exercise of the Sovereignty in and over X in him vested, is desirous of acceding to the said Federation;

Act And States.

Now, therefore, A/B hereby declares that, subject to His Majesty's assent, he accedes to Federation, and subject always to the terms of this Instrument, declares his acceptance of the provisions of the said Act as applicable to his State and to his subjects with intent that His Majesty the King, the Governor-General of India, the Indian Federal Legislature, the federal court and any other federal authority established for the purposes of Federation may exercise in relation to his State and to his subjects such functions as may be vested in them in so far as the exercise thereof is not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Instrument.

Federal House's Power.

(2) And A/B hereby declares that, he accepts the matters specified in the first schedule to this Instrument; as matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature shall have power to make laws in relation to his State and to his subjects, but subject, in each case to the conditions and limitations, if any, set out in the said schedule;

(3) And A/B hereby declares that he assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the said Act within the territories of his

State, so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument;

Privileges And Immunities.

(4) And A/B hereby declares that, the privileges and immunities as defined in part VII of the said Act, which are enjoyed by his State, are those specified in the third schedule to this Instrument, that the values thereof, so far as they are not fluctuating or uncertain, are those specified in the said schedule, and that he agrees that the values to be attributed to such of them as are fluctuating or uncertain in value shall be determined from time to time in accordance with the provisions of that schedule;

(5) And A/B agrees that this Instrument, shall be binding on him as from the date on which His Majesty signifies his acceptance thereof, provided that if the said Federation is not established before the (blank) day of (blank) nineteen hundred and thirty (blank), this Instrument shall on that day, become null and void for all purposes whatsoever.

Sovereignty.

(7) And A/B hereby declares that, save as otherwise expressly provided in this Instrument, he reserves the sovereignty in and over X in him vested;

(8) And A/B hereby declares that, he makes these declarations for himself, his heirs and successors, and that accordingly, any reference in this Instrument to A/B is to be construed as including a reference to his heirs and successors.

SCHEDULES

(NOTE:—The following article is intended for inclusion in the Instrument only in the case of States in respect of which provision is made in the Instrument for an Agreement as contemplated in clause 124 of the Bill). Whereas A/B is desirous that the functions in relation to the administration in his State of the laws of the federal legislature, applying therein, shall be exercised by himself and by his officers, and the terms of the agreement in that behalf have been mutually agreed between A/B and the Governor-General and are set out in the second schedule to this Instrument now, therefore, A/B hereby declares that he accedes to the Federation on the assurance that the said Agreement will be executed and the Agreement, when executed, shall be deemed to form part of the Instrument and shall be construed therewith.

HOARE'S DESPATCH

The most interesting part of the White Paper is the Despatch by the Secretary of State dated 14th March, and the Memorandum attached to it. In this Despatch the Secretary of State makes clear

"that, though His Majesty's Government recognize the advantage of further clarifying the practice governing the exercise of paramountcy, such issues cannot be determined by the consideration whether the States do or do not federate. Still less can a settlement of any outstanding claims of individual States, referred to in the letter of Their Highnesses, be based on any such consideration. The Secretary of State is con-

(Continued on page 10.)

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted decent boys for Film-talkies. Apply with Anna stamp. Film-talkie Service, 35, (14/2), Old China Bazar, Calcutta. (3870).

Wanted B. E. to work as building supervisor and draughtsman for Architects and Engineer's Office in Bombay. Apply stating lowest salary acceptable. Box No. 3878. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Hindu Doctor, M.B.B.S. for Cutch dispensary. See Ratan-shi Moolji, c/o Cooverji Comersoy Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, between 4/6 (S.T.) with certificate before 28th March. (3869).

Wanted for the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 3 able and influential Organizers, one for Bombay, one for Poona and one for the Southern Division. Please apply to the Manager giving full particulars of previous experience, salary expected, etc., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3884).

Wanted: Influential Travelling Salesmen for Cutlery and Stationery. Apply: Box No. 3871. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced graduate Head Master for a small State in Kathiawar—playing games—salary Rs. 100—5—125 biennial increment. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calcutta. (3757).

Wanted a capable, intelligent, hard-working young man between twenty-one and thirty to run the Publicity Department for a Picture House. Able to independently deal with correspondence, with a flair for writing, handle clients with consummate business tact and efficiently fulfil interview engagements. Excellent opening for a fellow who is not much concerned at present with remuneration. Apply in writing with full details, 3885, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Energetic Unemployed Youths, pay 30 to sell Beauty Box. No security, catalogue free. National Trading, Jorabagan, Calcutta. (3763).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Lady Stenographer (English) seeks position, efficiency and accuracy assured. Will do part time work at home, if necessary. Reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 3877, "Bombay Chronicle".

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 64034 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Ratilal Shantilal Gandhi, of Bhiwandi, Dist. Thana, having been lost, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy, the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
7, Council House St., Calcutta.

9812.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 64036 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Virji Sangli Gandhi, of Bhiwandi, Dist. Thana, having been lost, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy, the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
7, Council House St., Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

THE BURHANPUR TAPPI MILL

LIMITED.

LOST, MISLAIN, OR STOLEN.

Share certificate No. 65 for 25 shares bearing Nos. 2406/2430 of the Burhanpur Tappi Mill Ltd. in favour of Govindrao Ramchandra Esq., has been lost, misplaced or stolen. Any claim relative to these shares should be notified within one month from the date hereof to the registered office of the Company, 121-125 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate share certificate for the above twenty-five shares will be issued to the registered office of the Company, 121-125 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, against Govindrao Ramchandra, deceased, and also the purchaser of the said shares under auction sale by the Court.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Agents,
The Burhanpur Tappi Mill Ltd.,
Bombay 19th March, 1935.

3895.

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Havana	" 12th	Mar. 21st "
Taijin	" 28th	" 10th Apr.
Mentel	" 28th	" 19th "
Argun	" 8th	Apr. 21st "

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha, Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN".

SILVER WARE

STOLEN

Three Persons Arrested On Suspicion And Remanded To Custody

As a sequel to a complaint of theft in respect of silver ware valued at Rs. 2,000 lodged by Ghulam Hussein Mohamed Khalil, the Pydhoni police arrested yesterday morning Jamnadas Bijiysingh and two others on suspicion.

The accused are residing on the same floor from which the theft is reported.

The Presidency Magistrate 6th Court, Mazgaon, remanded them in custody till March 28.

Barber & Tailors Come To Blows At Dadar

As a sequel to an affray between a party of tailors a barber and some women, late on Sunday night at Vincent Road Dadar, four persons sustained injuries.

Before the incident assumed serious proportions, the Bhoiwada Police appeared on the scene and carried the injured persons to the K. E. M. Hospital.

Among the injured two happened to be women. It is alleged that the barber used to harass a woman, and her daughter, who were his neighbours, constantly.

When on Sunday night the barber who, it is alleged, was drunk, started harassing the women, a tailor and his two assistants who were also the barber's neighbours, intervened and remonstrated with the barber.

This, it is stated, led to free exchange of blows, in which a pair of scissors was said to have been used as a weapon.

The police, then, intervened and arrested the barber and restored order.

It is understood the Government of Bombay have decided to apply the Indian Leger Act III of 1898 to the City of Karachi.

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20 CASES IN

CALENDAR OF

SESSIONS

The Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the current year commenced on Monday morning, Mr. Justice Barlee presiding.

There are 20 cases on the calendar, out of which 6 are of murder, 1 of attempt to murder, 4 of forgery, 6 of kidnapping and rape and three of theft.

The first case taken up by his Lordship and a special jury was the one in which Hiralal Farekh is charged with theft, forgery and cheating. The case is proceeding.

SUICIDE BY UNEMPLOYED

"Opium poisoning self-administered with suicidal intent" was the verdict recorded yesterday by the City Coroner at the adjourned inquest on Govardandas Rastan (35) who died at the G. T. Hospital on March 18.

It was stated that the accused was without a job for the last two years. He was living on the charity of his friends.

On a search of his coat, two chits, one addressed to the Coroner and the other to the police, were recovered.

Case Against Managing Agents Of Scindia Co.

There was a stir in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday when the Managing Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., failed to produce in Court certain documents they were summoned by the prosecution to produce.

Mr. Dinshaw Daji, Solicitor, appearing for the Managing Agents, stated that the audited balance sheet of the Palace Shipping Co. was not in their possession. Whereupon at the request of the Court, Mr. Ardeshr R. Subedar went into the witness box and declared that the document was in their possession and was in fact an exhibit in the case.

Mr. Thakore stated that if the Managing Agents were unwilling to produce the documents called for he would apply for a search warrant. After some discussion the Magistrate adjourned the case to March 25, on which date he directed that the documents should be produced.

In this case Mr. Ardeshr R. Subedar has charged Mr. Walchand Hirchand and the other directors, Auditors and the Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., with having committed breach of trust, falsification of accounts under sections 409 and 477A I.P.C., and section 262 of the Indian Companies' Act.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha cross-examined by Mr. Velinker stated that the figures shown to him as representing the payments and receipts by Mr. Narrotam Morjee, were there in the printed paper shown to him but he did not know whether they appeared in the accounts of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

Shown an item of Rs. 1,03,000 as the profit made on the exchange, Mr. Bharucha stated the amount should have been ten times more than the figures shown to him.

After Mr. Bharucha was re-examined by Mr. Thakore who appeared for the prosecution, the Magistrate told Mr. Bharucha that he might have to come again if charges were framed.

Mr. V. S. Velinker and Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Mr. Dinshaw Daji defended the Directors of the Company. Mr. M. Thakore appeared for the complainant.

In reply to an invitation extended by the Karachi Congress Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad has expressed his inability to visit Sind in the Easter holidays, wherein a Congress fair has been arranged.

GOLDSMITH FOUND

LYING ON ROAD

Dies In Hospital Soon After Admission

A Police Constable removed on Sunday morning Gangaram Gopal Vaidya (35), a goldsmith, to the J. J. Hospital. Gangaram was lying at the junction of Lamington Road and Grant Road vomiting. He died there soon after admission.

Wasudeo, a brother of Gangaram, giving evidence yesterday at the inquest, said that they were living together. He heard on Sunday that his brother was found lying on a road and removed to the J. J. Hospital. When witness went to the hospital, his brother had already expired.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyst, the Coroner adjourned the inquest to March 30.

RUSE OF REMOVING "EVIL SPIRIT"

Man Doped And Rendered Unconscious Finds Wife Missing

One of the most thrilling stories of alleged kidnapping of a woman, after doping her husband, equalled only in fiction, was narrated yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, when the Lamington Road Police put up for remand Jagoo, alias Lakhma Hasha, a Hindu, aged 30 years.

On February 16 last, it was alleged, the accused with two others, went to the house of a fisherman, named Posha Malhari at Uran, and told him that, as his business in fish was not flourishing, it was obvious that some evil spirit was having influence upon him and his wife.

They then offered to take Posha and his wife to a "Bhagat" (a fortune-teller) in Bombay, and have the evil spirit removed.

Accordingly, on the following day, the accused and his companions, with Posha and his wife, left for Bombay by boat. On arrival, the whole party went to "Play House," where they had tea in a Hindu restaurant. The party then went to the Super Cinema.

During the interval, it is alleged, one of the accused called Posha out, saying that he was going out to see the "Bhagat," and offered him a "beedi" to smoke and a "pan" to eat. Posha, after he partook of these, lost his senses and wandered aimlessly about.

The three accused are then alleged to have taken Posha's wife to Sewri on the pretext of taking her to her husband and there they are alleged to have ravished her.

She was afterwards taken to several places, including Poona. Posha, coming to his senses the next day, realised what had happened and lodged a complaint with the Uran Police.

The woman was traced with Jagoo at Mahim by the Bandra Police on the 9th instant and handed over to the Bombay Police. The two other accused are absconding.

Jagoo was remanded by the Magistrate to Police custody till April, pending further inquiries.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD STUDS

Two Servants Of Bhoris Club Arrested

Peeral Nawabi and another were arrested by the police on Sunday on suspicion that they had stolen gold studs valued at Rs. 202 from a shirt hung on a peg.

The complainant had gone to the Bhoris Club at Moreland and kept his shirt on a peg. Five minutes after this he discovered that his gold studs were missing. The accused are servants in the Club and were arrested on suspicion.

They were remanded in custody at the Mazgaon Court yesterday.

Constable Alleges Accused Wanted To Create Disturbance

An alleged attempt at creating disturbance in the Bhendi Bazar locality was frustrated by three police constables on duty.

It is stated that Harif Narmast and six others all armed with bamboo sticks went to Bhendi Bazar from Golpitha in three victorias. They are then alleged to have collected in a lane and the police constables apprehending some trouble arrested them.

They were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50 at the Mazgaon Court on Monday till March 25.

KASAI MOHALLA

THEFTS

Pydhonie Police Round Up Four More Suspects

That they were concerned in several cases of housebreaking and theft that recently occurred in the locality of Kasai Moholla near the Crawford Market, was the allegation made by the Pydhonie Police at the Mazgaon Court on Monday against Hussein Latif and three others arrested near the Crawford Market on Sunday.

This was a sequel to the arrest of Ramjan Ali, Ali Hussein on March 13. On a search of his person, it is alleged several house-breaking implements were recovered. The accused are stated to be his accomplices and are said to have run away on seeing Ramjan accosted by the Police on March 13.

The Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, remanded them in custody till March 23.

ANONYMOUS

BENEFACTOR

Sends Rs. 25,000 For Deaf And Dumb School

NEW DELHI. (By Mail). Lady Noyce, President, Delhi Deaf and Dumb School, has received through Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon, a donation of Rs. 25,000 from a gentleman who prefers to remain anonymous.

In a statement to the "Associated Press" the authorities of the School express indebtedness to the anonymous benefactor and wish that this spirit were more widely emulated. —A.P.

SIKA

WATER-PROOFS UNCONDITIONALLY ALL CEMENT STRUCTURES

IT CAN BE USED TO STOP JETS, BURSTS, LEAKS, RUNNING WATER AND PRESSURE INFILTRATIONS

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BAN ON INSTITUTIONS NOT LIFTED

Bhulabhai Exposes Official Methods In Gujarat

NEW DELHI. (By Mail).
 The following speech was delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in support of Mr. Aney's cut-motion in the Assembly:

In supporting the motion of my Honourable friend Mr. Aney, there are two things which I wish to make clear inasmuch as constant reference necessarily had to be made to the Congress, its attitude and its policy. It is not my desire to take a historical review beginning with the "Ram Raj" as some of the more ambitious Honourable Members on the other side attempted to do. I am one of those who believes that after all is said and done, there is such a thing as considering a living question and it is to that that I address myself in the few minutes that I want to occupy. The first issue on which there should be no disagreement between me and any Member on the Treasury Benches at all is that every State must draw a line both in the matter of any law making or their enforcement between men's opinions and their expression in words or translation in conduct the assertion of those opinions by either of these methods. For indeed, I think that even the boldest of Kings, however autocratic he may be, would attempt to eradicate from human mind principles which that mind believes in as being right.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS.
 For one thing we shall never accept as a condition of any agreement or imposition that we should forswear and belief in "Satyagraha" as a true instrument of our deliverance.

This no more and no less than the Germans, when they were defeated, forswore in the Treaty which had to enter into that war and a war of force as an instrument they would not resort to in the future for the purpose of their deliverance.

The real issue between the State and its citizens is always on what occasions and under what circumstances the principles in which you believe, are actually to be put into operation in our words or by our conduct. I have never yet heard, that principles by which you live, have got to be forsworn as a condition of our being readmitted to the confidence of those with whom you have every right to deal and be dealt with justly, equally and fairly. That clears, I hope, the ground between us and whatever language may have been used, not withstanding the passages which have been read by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, the passages only indicate what might have occurred in any other document whether expressed or unexpressed, if ever circumstances are such that this country, according to the conception of those who believe in it, is not getting a fair deal by after an appeal to every sense of reason, every sense of justice to every sense of what are called inherent ideas of freedom.

SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA.

I dare say there may arrive a time, sooner or later when my countrymen and countrywomen may feel it their duty to carry on a movement of direct action in order to attain their deliverance. I do not think that passages written in that historical sense can ever be called up by a Government, even a too-cautious Government for the purpose of meeting a policy which was embarked upon for the purpose of meeting a movement while it was going on. I wish them to understand that they express a historical truth to which they could not take any objection and that they should not be perverted in any insincere sense and should not be construed so as to be a justification or an excuse for a continuation of the policy which may have been justified, (whether I agree or disagree this is not the occasion for the purpose of discussing that issue.) Ever since last April so far as the body of Congress opinion is concerned, it has made it plain that the "Satyagraha" struggle has been suspended for more reasons than one. I hope and trust that this termination may become final if circumstances alike of which alterations there are few signs at present.

CR. L. A. ADMINISTRATION.
 The other day I heard the Archbishop of Canterbury ordering a prayer throughout England and the English Churches in order that England and India may understand each other better. I am quite certain His Grace was quite sincere in the appeal that he made. So are we sincere in the manner in which we offer our hand of friendship. But I am here to say that we believed and still believe that unless circumstances materially alter, undoubtedly without direct action there seems to be no deliverance for India. But we shall avert it, and when we say that we mean every syllable and every letter of that syllable. Every strength that I can put into it, every earnestness, every sincerity that I can put into it, is at your disposal, but beyond that nobody can say more. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Monteth, I had not the pleasure of personally knowing him except here, referred to the Bombay Presidency. And it is with reference to that Presidency of which I can speak with personal knowledge and with confidence as to the aftermath, if I may say so, of what is left at the end of the civil disobedience movement, that I make also a further appeal. I am aware myself of all events a long list with which I will not trouble you, but the typical lists I will present to this House through you so that my Hon'ble friends on the other side may consider it not merely in terms of a general progressive policy of revision but in terms of the attention which they deserve. I happen to be myself a trustee of an educational institution over which we spent some lakhs of rupees and in which 150 boys and some girls were being housed and educated. This Anavil Ashrama in Surat is a most enviable institution in every sense. Its education was of the best its discipline was perhaps even better. That institution was declared an illegal Association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act which came in very handy. And I am not here to go into the past history of how these Acts were used, whether they were intended for the purposes for which they were used. The law which was professedly and admittedly made with a view to meet every form of violence, murder and dacoity. The words used were that the Government in its discretion in the event of a breach of the peace declare any Association illegal. It was not even dreamt by the framers of these laws how these words would be used after a period of 23 years from the time they were actually used. And every single institution came in handy during the course of the civil disobedience movement. All that the Government had to do was that the formula having been used before, only the name had to be inserted. And one of the institutions whose name was inserted was this Anavil Boarding School and for no other offence than the fact that the Warden of that institution was one of the persons who was sentenced during the course of this civil disobedience movement. Even to-day, I happened to visit Surat only less than about 10 weeks ago and that house there lies unoccupied, unused to any useful purpose, and for all that I can see, for no visible offence. I can give also further instances to Mr. Monteth, because it is not the number that they have discharged or disbanded which matters; what matters is what is left and why it is left. It is not a matter of proportion. There is another boarding school near the Nasik Jail, belonging to the same family, which any country might have been proud. Indeed, I must speak a little more modestly for the simple reason that these two institutions in Gujarat have served as a great model for boys and girls to be trained up in every form of education including, of course, preserving, maintaining and if possible strengthening the national spirit and nationalism point of view. But that is all their offence.

therefore, remind my friends that throughout the Bardoli "taluka" in which there is "Satyagraha" in its best form of non-violence in thought, word and deed, and its best form of truth, every single institution in that taluka is still in the possession of Government, entirely unused, entirely uncared for and the buildings in some places are almost on the point of falling down. All that you find in that place is a few policemen squatting just for no other purpose than for the pleasure of seeing that these institutions are still under a ban, that has been the response from April 7th last to April 7th which we shall presently reach. All that I can say is that either those who are here are not well informed or if they have their sympathy with this kind of thing, they cannot very well ask themselves to be acquitted. There are many other institutions in Gujarat a little further north of which Mr. Monteth might well have been informed. There are some schools, and in as much as they bear the name of Mahatma Gandhi or Vallabhbhai Patel for that offence only these institutions are still under a ban. Of the 69 prisoners that the Leader of the House spoke about, I can at all events personally testify to several of them, name by name if he had that list here, and I should be able to show that there is not a single one of those who has been guilty of any violence; they were guilty of no violence of any kind during the course of the Civil Disobedience movement. Those remain still in jail for no other purpose than that probably they have specially incurred the wrath of the particular officers who are in charge of reporting upon them. I was one of them who personally attempted to get in touch with the District Officers of all the districts in the constituency which I represent. I went not in a spirit of wrangling, not in a spirit of recrimination, I went in no spirit of arguing the past; I went only to inquire as to what could be done as to the future. And the only reply I got from the District Officers, was, "We do not know, it is a matter of the policy of Government." That Sir, is the position in so far as the response in my part of the country is concerned.

NOT MERE EXPEDIENCY.

As regards the last moving appeal that my Honourable friend the Home Member made, I am sure I can only endorse what Mahatma Gandhi has always said that it is not with us a matter of expediency.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik:—Sir, I am sorry to interrupt my Hon'ble friend but I have a letter from a very high authority in Bombay dated only the other day which says that there are not more than 30 prisoners left in Bombay.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai:—I will accept that statement. It may easily be that 10 to 11 have been released in the interval of my information.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir:—Supposing there are 30 left, can the Hon'ble Member satisfy us that they are not guilty?

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai:—I can certainly testify to it. I was one of those who have been in the midst of at least 800 prisoners in the Nasik Jail, and it became our business, seeing that we had plenty of time, seeing that we had established a real genuine democracy and equality between ourselves, to know every single one of them as the meanest was as good as the best of us. I also know some of many of some sixteen hundred odd persons who were in jail in Visapore near Ahmednagar and I can testify to every single one of them that he was not guilty of any violence during the course of Satyagraha movement.

I do not wish to keep the House very much longer. Coming to the last moving appeal that the Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik made, I am not, as I said, perhaps as fit as Mahatma Gandhi to join with him in the appeal that he made: in fact I happened to be in England at the time when Mr. Burgess happened to have been shot in Bengal; and I remember the appeal made by Mahatma Gandhi at the time not merely personally to his own countrymen, but all over the world, because, as I said, with us it is not a matter of mere expediency: I know we can easily be judged by a lower standard; I know we can easily be told "Oh, you have not the strength and therefore, non-violence suits, befit you." But we are of those who believe—whether we are right or wrong in our belief will be tested by the future of most civilized minds believe—whether we are right or the lines on which we believe, whether the evolution would be near enough in practical politics is another matter—I ask them to believe in the sincerity of the belief that we profess that it is not a mere question of expediency or a case of having nothing else to do, of merely trying the method of non-retaliatory measures so that even those who are armed may be disarmed; but we sincerely and genuinely believe that all arms are disarmed when a person refusing to retaliate bares his breast against attacks in order only to assert what he believes to be right. That is what we believe, and therefore every form of violence we shall agree with him in condemning not merely as I said as a matter of expediency but as a matter of genuine and sincere belief and although he will always have ample co-

SITUATION IN BARDOLI

Then I pass a little further on in the same territory. I will remind my friend that he will also see in Bardoli there is no question of revolution, unless the word "revolution" means a desire, which I have already expressed as a matter of belief, that we deserve to be a self-governing people. If that is revolutionary, everything is revolutionary; in that case it is not possible to draw a line between civil resistance and revolution. But if by revolution is meant a change of Government by sheer physical force then of course, I can understand the word "revolution." For in India these phrases are easily used and very easily abused also. It is not that my friends here individually are aware of these things, but the fact remains that when formulas are provided, by many a formula, many a sin can be easily covered. And I will,

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GOAN JOURNALISTS AT LOGGERHEADS

operation, I cannot very well agree with another friend—I must guard against him—to be a police informer or to take up violence for the sake of fighting violence along: the Government because that was the kind of appeal which one of my friends made on my side of the House.

Mr. M. Ghias-ud-Din:—On a point of personal explanation I never said that the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition can degenerate himself to the level of becoming a police informer; what I meant to say was that if these violent people did not listen to the appeals made by Mahatma Gandhi and to the appeals of men like my hon'ble friend Mr. Desai, they should join hands with the police and fight the terrorists and hunt them down.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai:—I am obliged to my friend for his explanation, but I hope he will allow me to continue. What I was saying was this; with us it being a matter of principle, our sympathy is not merely verbal, but is real and genuine. In what form and to what extent it could be expressed in our conduct is a matter on which we may easily differ. But you may be certain that in so far as it is otherwise consistent with our beliefs, it is not merely lip sympathy but it can be easily expressed at least up to a point.

DANGEROUS TO BE UNGENEROUS.

Before I sit down there is one more word I have to say: I recognise that in this particular matter I cannot separate myself from you; we are only separated by a form of constitution; we cannot separate members of a state much too long; and if we continue to be separated as members of a state and it is, therefore, our duty to come together in condemning all forms of violence members while undoubtedly putting down every form of violence we should be careful not to exceed such limits in the process of aggravate and propagate the disease itself. It is a warning which has a meaning and which has a sense; and I have not the smallest doubt that my friends who are immediately in charge of these matters, will see to it that the measures which they take to fight violence are adequate and just adequate, that the men and areas they strike at adequate and just adequate, so that there may

Mr. Carlos de Cruz until recently the Editor of the "O Anglo Lusitano" filed a complaint before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, charging Mr. Peter Francis, the Printer and Publisher; Mr. Christy Fonseca, the Editor; Mrs. Lucy Afonso, the proprietress and Mr. Crisologo D'Lima a correspondent, of "The Goa Mail" an Anglo-Goan weekly, with defamation. The Magistrate ordered the issue of summonses against the accused.
 The complainant alleged that in the issue of February 23 the accused published an article contributed by the 4th accused under the caption "Fittings of Blister Fly" containing insinuation against his character as a journalist; and as a mail.
 The complainant stated that he was a "Portuguese Advocate" and was upto January 25 the "Portuguese Editor" of the "O Anglo Lusitano."

be no occasion for any complaint in this House, that liberties of the innocent persons have been restricted in the prosecution of even of a campaign against violence. I do, however, say that the response which we have got, after a period of nearly a year now, in halting and poor measure; and all I can say is that I hope and still hope that the revival of direct action to which reference has been made may never be necessary. The other day I read in a book Mr. Keynes in which he said that the British Empire was disintegrating almost by mutual consent as the result of the Statute of Westminster and that British Empire is now represented by India; and therefore, irrespective of abstract if self-government is established in this country making consistent the interests of both India and England—I am quite certain a revival of direct action may be accorded and become a thing of the past. I have, therefore, not the smallest doubt that in a matter of this kind it is wise to be generous but it is dangerous to be ungenerous.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship Of India

(By J. C. Maitra)

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO BOMBAY XI

I most heartily congratulate L.P. Jai, the Bombay skipper, and his colleagues for their magnificent victory in the Finals of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India. They have fully justified Bombay's claim to the premier position in Indian Cricket. Homi Vajifdar and Vilay Merchant deserve our best thanks for their brilliant performances with the ball and bat which contributed to Bombay's success in an immeasurable degree. Especially in the second innings, these two stalwarts literally carried their side on their backs. They became associated when things looked really black for Bombay. Five of the best bats had surrendered their wickets for a paucity 70. The next fall came at 205. Merchant and Vajifdar ultimately claimed 120 and 71 respectively out of the total of 300. These undoubtedly placed Bombay in an invulnerable position. Vajifdar, however, did not allow the question to lie there. He clinched the issue in a devastating manner by knocking down eight Northern India wickets for five runs a piece.

LACK OF PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM

It has to be freely admitted that the match did not evoke any enthusiasm in the City. So both from spectacular and financial points of view, it was a total failure. There were several contributory causes which accounted for it. The chief among them is the lateness of it. Had it been played a couple of months earlier, I have not the least doubt, it would have set the Back Bay on fire. Secondly, the heat-wave which made a sudden and unexpected appearance on the scene, ruined whatever little chance there was of attracting the "die-

hards"—and their number is fairly large in this City—to their most favourite pastime at the Azad Maidan. While the absence of communal colour was not a negligible factor, want of publicity of the Tournament as a whole, accounted for the lack of public interest in no small measure.

LET US PROFIT BY PAST EXPERIENCE

The tournament itself had a rather chequered career from its birth. Bengal and Assam, and Rajputana refused to join the ranks of contestants as they want-

spirit, as that would serve no useful purpose. I want to profit by the past mistakes and ensure success for the future.

A GREAT CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT NECESSARY

No great constructive effort has ever been successful without difficulties and set-backs met and overcome on the way. Now it is for the Board of Control and the Provincial associations to see that as far as possible they are avoided in future. With the experience of last season before them, they should be able to rectify the errors of last season easily. To start

between established clubs. Then a first rate knock-out Tournament—the Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup Tournament, which draws teams from far and wide—gives them a high treat and test in cricket. They have also taken up the coaching of their colts seriously in hand. While Bombay is still cogitating over the question of importing foreign coaches, Hyderabad has led the way.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S PRAISE-WORTHY EFFORTS

I congratulate the Board of Control for taking the bold steps in organising Indian Cricket on a national basis. I have been a staunch supporter of their schemes from the very outset and it is my earnest desire to see their endeavours bearing the cherished fruits. A. S. De Mello, the Secretary, deserves high praise for all his efforts in this direction. My quarrel with him and the Emergency Committee over the Ranji Trophy which they wanted to supplant for the Willington Trophy by questionable means, having now been satisfactorily settled, I shall certainly do all I can to help the Tournament grow into a National Institution.

A CALL TO BOMBAY SPORTSMEN

Further, I should like to see "Indian Cricket on the top of the world within a decade". To that end, we should all strive our utmost. In my previous articles I have indicated the lines on which we should work. I feel gratified to note that my views are gaining ground everywhere.

I sincerely hope that Bombay sportsmen will rise above their communal training and look at things from National standpoint. Let them all put their heads together and bring into being the League Tournament which they have been talking about for a long time, this season. I understand the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association has got a cut and dried scheme ready for immediate adoption. I do not know how long they will take to forsake their old love for the Quadrangular. At any rate, let them make a beginning.

Indian Swimmer's Feat



Syed Akbar Husseini, the Hyderabad Swimming Champion established a new record in Bombay when he swam from Pir Pau to Apollo Bunder a distance of 13 miles in 5 hours, 5 minutes.

ed to put their own houses in order first. Then delays, pardonable and unpardonable, in arranging fixtures compelled U.P. and Hyderabad States to scratch against Southern Punjab and Bombay respectively, the latter in the penultimate round of the Tournament. It would be easy to produce a big catalogue of faults of omission and commission on the part of the Board of Control and the Provincial Associations. I have no desire to parade them in any camping or unsympathetic

with the Provincial associations must make every endeavour to place their individual bodies on a sound footing.

HYDERABAD AS AN EXAMPLE

To illustrate what I mean, I would draw their pointed attention to the Hyderabad States Cricket Association as an example. Under the guidance of S. M. Hadi, Hyderabad gave up its Pentangular Tournament on a communal basis four years ago and organised a League Tournament

MASTER WINS CHALLENGE CUP

Iyer Puts Up Great Fight In Five-Mile Walking Race

The third annual five-mile open walking race, and the second one for the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup, organised by the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, on Saturday afternoon, attracted a large crowd of spectators to the Oval, and the interest evoked in it was considerable. In the absence of R. G. Nair, the Bombay Champion Walker, who was the holder of the Cup, and the record holder for the distance, viz. 42' 53"-45", people instantly installed Master and Iyer as, favourites. D. R. Master who eventually won, had improved his style since last year, when in the same race he came under the ban of the judges. Iyer, the veteran walker, put up a game fight till the last, despite his different practice and health of late, and was only 20 secs. behind the winner.

THE RACE

Half way through the fourth round saw Master in the lead, moving easily with Iyer looking distressed, but putting up a great fight with the leader. There was no change in the order till the end; the Parsee athlete eventually breaking the tape with the timing of 45' 23", which is 21 mins. more than the record set up by Nair.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the conclusion of the race, Mr. R. Scherer of Messrs. Volkart Bros., who presided, eulogised the splendid work that is being done by the B.A.A.C. in the cause of sports. Mrs. Scherer, then distributed the prizes.

The following received cups D. R. Master in addition receiving the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup:—

1. D. R. Master (B.A.A.C.), Time: 45' 23".
2. M. R. A. Iyer (B.A.A.C.), Time: 45' 44"-45' 5".
3. Milton Mendonca (St. Antonio D'Souza High School), Time: 47' 23"-47' 45".
4. S. H. Kutar (Grant Medical College).

The following who finished fifth and sixth respectively, received medals as skill-prizes:—

5. Simon Pinto (St. Sebastian High School).
6. Satish Deshpande (Wilson College).

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Comprehension Shows Great Improvement

Watch Silver Jubilee, Betty Boop And Zenobia

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Several interesting gallops were noted through the week and there is likely to be keen competition for some of the end-of-the season consolation events.

GARRY (Selby) strode out freely in a mile gallop on the tan. An improving sort.

VAMOS showed up well for seven furlongs with Bowley astide.

GARCON (Burn) moved smartly in a mile gallop on the race track. This one is fit and well.

GOOLASH (Selby) gave satisfaction when sent a fast mile.

CARNELIAN (Brace) was in front of RISQUE (R. Boy) at the end of a mile.

GRAND WAZIR (Stokes) and POWDER BOY (Forsyth) contested a brisk mile, the former shaping slightly better.

BERRYDALE (R. Boy) galloped a mile in taking style. Has improved.

COMPREHENSION (Marrable) had RIMMON (Little) beaten over six furlongs.

GRECIAN ORB (A. Sattar) gave a speedy display for six furlongs.

HAVANA II (Brace) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. Should about win when next saddled.

ROLL UP (Harding) travelled six furlongs at a fast pace and is well.

BETTY BOOP (Selby), CARIOCA (Graham) and BOLD BANDIT (Harding) contested six furlongs, the first named being best.

BATTLE ON (Ringstead) easily

disposed of CLEOS (Cullen) in a six furlongs' dash. Note the former.

DIOMEDEL (Brace) pleased when put over five furlongs. Must win a race.

GREEK JACK (Reynolds) was satisfactory in a run over the six.

MISS FISHER (Harding) covered six furlongs at a fast pace. Not very reliable.

GOLDEN KING (Selby) finished well over six furlongs.

AMIR (Brace) did an easy six furlongs in fine style.

IRAQ QUEEN (Blyth), SILVER JUBILEE (Forsyth) and AJID (Riding Boy) were sent together for six furlongs. They finished well together. Note SILVER JUBILEE.

GHAFIAH (R. Boy) had KUTUB (R. Boy) comfortably beaten over seven furlongs.

GOODBYE (R. Boy) was pushed over the six well.

SHERIYAR (R. Boy) went an easy six.

AMIRULMULK (R. Boy) had QUALITY (Harding) for company over six furlongs. The former has improved.

NUSSRAT PASHA (R. Boy) was quite fair when galloped six furlongs.

ZENOBIA (Marrable) pleased in a pace mile gallop.

SUNSHINE (R. Boy) traversed six furlongs giving satisfaction.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY

Two more games were played in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tourney on Sunday on the Bengal Club ground at Parel. The first between the Parel Sporting Club "A" and the Bombay Telephone Co. resulted in a draw each side scoring thrice.

The Parel Sporting fielded only seven men at the commencement but kept the Telephone from scoring till the absentees came in but thereafter the Telephone Co. added two goals. Parel responded with a quick goal after resumption but then the Telephone Co. went further ahead. Parel scored two fine goals at the end and thus earned the right to replay.

The second game of the evening between the G.I.P. Institute and

the Bombay Portuguese resulted in a two-goal victory for the railwaymen both goals being scored late in the second-half.

Wednesday's fixtures:

Replay: Parel Sporting "A" v. Bom. Telephone Co. at 4-15 p.m.
Young Sports, v. B.E.S.T. S.C. at 5-30 p.m.

BEST CRICKETERS

OF 1934

Wisden's Annual names as the five outstanding cricketers of the year Ponsford, O'Reilly, McCabe, Paine, (Warwickshire), and Smith (Middlesex). A graceful compliment is paid to Ponsford in recognition of his brilliant batting in the Tests.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1935-36.

This scholarship has been made possible by the generosity of Mr. Vincent Massey of Canada as a token of good-will towards India. The Scholarship is of the value of 2,000 dollars (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for a post-graduate work (ordinarily masters' degree).

The Scholarship is to be awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy at the recommendations of a Committee of Selection. In addition to the value of the Scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this Scholarship. This concession will not apply to laboratory fees for Sciences.

The applicants should be the holders of an M.A. or an Honours degree.

Opportunities for Post-Graduate students at Toronto are available in the following subjects:—Greek, Latin, Semitics, English History, Political Science and Economics, Law, Philosophy, Psychology, Educational Theory, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Biology, Botany, Anatomy, Bio-Chemistry, Zoology, Physiology, Food Chemistry, Pathology, and Bacteriology, Pathological Chemistry, Chemistry, Geology and Palaeontology, Mineralogy, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Physiological Hygiene, Epidemiology and Biometrics, Anthropology, Pharmacology, Agriculture.

The applications for Scholarships should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th April 1935 on prescribed form in triplicate which can be had for four annas from the undersigned. The copies of the Testimonials must be submitted on papers specially provided with the Applications.

(a) Calendar of the School of Graduate Studies of the University of Toronto for the year 1931-32, was sent to the Registrars of all the Universities in India with the request that it may be made available to the public for consultation, through University libraries.

(b) A summary of the Calendar

ALLEGED STABBING OF MILL WORKER

A mill worker employed in the Meyer Sassoon Mill is alleged to have been stabbed with a knife on Friday by a jobber of the same mill for not complying with his orders.

Parsharam Sabaji, the jobber, was enlarged on bail on Monday at the Dadar police court, Bombay.

DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

POONA, Mar. 18.

The weather has again been dry over the country except for a few thundershowers in Tenasserim, Mergui reporting half an inch.

The Western disturbance has caused a further extension of clouds and rise of temperature in Kashmir and north Punjab.

Forecast:—Few light showers may occur in the North-West Frontier province, Kashmir and Tenasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.04 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.

78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.0 degrees 3.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.6 degrees 2.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 52 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-3-35.

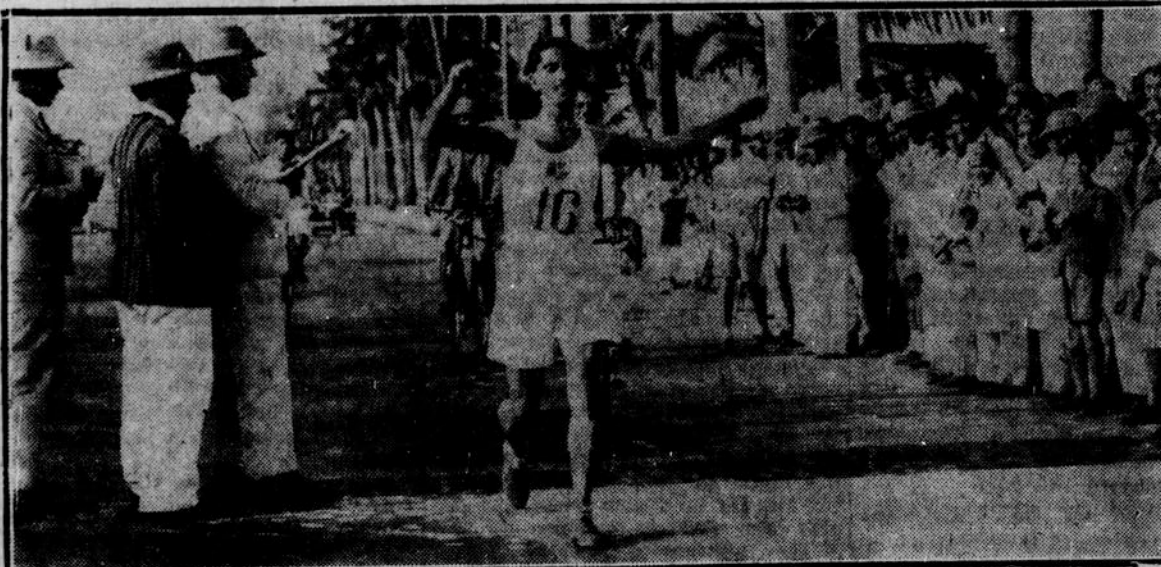
At 8.7 a.m. local time 78.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 6.601" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

is available from the undersigned on receipt of four annas in stamps.

B. L. RALLIA RAM,

Honorary Secretary, Vincent Massey Scholarship.



Master wins the Five Miles Walking Race very easily on Saturday.



Syed Akbar Husseini, the Hyderabad Champion Swimmer (garlanded) was given an enthusiastic reception on his successful demonstration of swimming from Pir Pau to Apollo Bunder.

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Mysore Sandal Soap

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 14, 1931
Muslim: Jilae 15, 1333
Parsi: Mehr 14, 1394
Sunrise: 6h. 44m
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
High Tide: 11-49
Low Tide: 5-38; 17-36

WEDNESDAY, March 20.
Holi: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, annual prize distribution, Governor presiding 4-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 21.
Jamshed Narroz: Public Holiday
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, March 22.
Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

SANSKRIT DAY OF K. G. ENGLISH SCHOOL.

BOMBAY, Mar. 17.
The Second Sanskrit Day of the Indian Education Society's King George English School and High School for Girls, Dadar, was celebrated in the Hall of the King George English School on Saturday afternoon. Mr. B. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee presided and distributed the prizes to the successful candidates. There was an interesting programme, which included dialogues in Sanskrit. The chairman gave some valuable advice to the students on the right way of studying Sanskrit.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Glasgow Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Howa" via Dharmadadi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant. Mails from Straits Settlements via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant. Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. Geierfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 17th inst. and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst. The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via Mormugao on the 15th inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday the 21st March at Noon. The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on 17th inst. and left there at midnight the same day. The O. S. K. Steamer "Mantai Maru" left Singapore on March 18 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 20 via Penang, Colombo and Mormugao. The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Maclellan" arrived in London on 15th evening. Steamer "Clan Maclellan" arrived at Suez on Friday March 15th.

MOMIN'S MEETING

A meeting of the Momin community will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at New Nagpada, Neighbourhood House, to consider the recognition of the claim of the Momin community's representation by the Government of Bombay.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

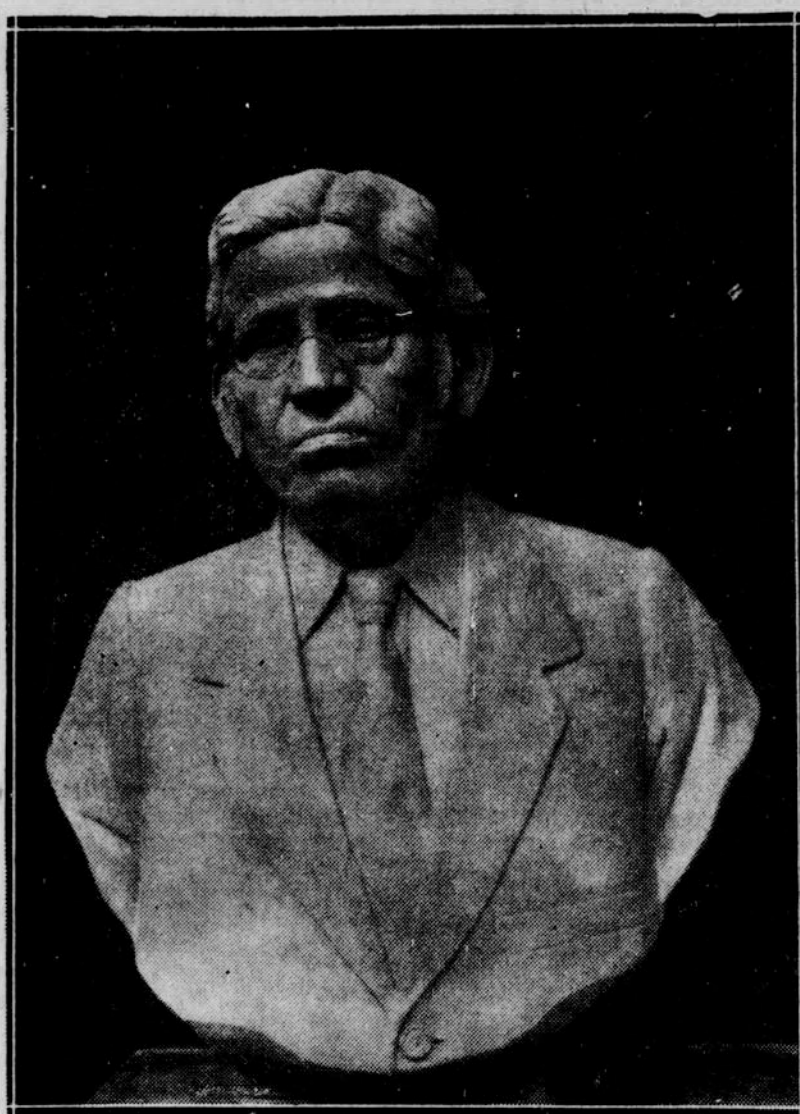
7-45 p.m. Big Ben. "A Bit of the Blarney." Memories of Ireland in poetry, song, and laughter. Presented by William MacLurg. 8-15 p.m. Talk: "Canadian Traveller's Tales." Told by Murdo MacDonald. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. Percy Manchester (Tenor). 9-30 p.m. Evenings. Relayed from York Minister. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. Cyril Juceau (Syncope Pianist), playing an all-British programme. 10-45 p.m. Alfred Campoli and his Orchestra. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 p.m. The Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Gujarati record). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. A Light Orchestra Concert. (H.M.V.) Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Waltz "The Blue Danube." New Mayfair Orchestra. Selection "Noah's Ark." Marked Weber and his Orchestra. "A Waltz Potpourri." Browning Mummery. Tenor. (a) "A Clown no Longer." London Palladium Orchestra. Selection "Peter Pan." Mark Weber and his Orchestra. Selection "Countess Maritza." Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Polkas (a) "Pizzicato." (b) "Tritsch-tratsch." 5-0 p.m. Ladies' Talk. By Beth. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Dance Music. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall. (Columbia). 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By The Bookman. 7-45 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. The Language Game. (English). A Weekly Chat on. How to Play it. By Adolph Mysore. 8-45 p.m. Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News 9-30 p.m. Holi Celebration. What our listeners expect this night we could guess correctly. They will listen to-night to Ballad songs which will be given by an artist of All-India fame in a most acceptable style. The name of the artist will be announced before broadcast. This will be a most enjoyable Programme—a real Holi Celebration. 11-30 p.m. God Save the King-Empire.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)



The late Dr. A. L. Nair's bust in marble executed by Mr. B. V. Talim will be unveiled to-day by Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Next Session To Be Held In Bombay

Under the auspices of the several Karnatak organisations of this City, a public meeting of the Karnatak residents was held on Sunday evening in Forbes Gujrat Hall, Gigaum, to consider the matter of inviting the next session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan to Bombay. A provisional Reception Committee for enrolling members of the Reception Committee with Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy as Chairman was formed.

RESERVE BANK AND SHARE BROKERS

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association passed the following resolution on the 15th instant:—"Members are warned not to deal in the shares of Reserve Bank unless permission for such dealings given under rule 24 (a)."

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION

The Governor has for the purpose of providing (b) to sub-section (2) of section 72-A of the Government of India Act, nominated Messrs. Nurmahomed Meherally Chiny and Sarkis Guevrek to be additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of Bill No. VI of 1935 (A Bill to provide for the imposition and Levy of a Tax on Motor Vehicles in the Bombay Presidency in lieu of Tolls) proposed to be introduced in the said Council.

TARIFF BOARD.

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representative of the British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore, at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

HINDI CLASSES AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Parlo Shikshan Mandir, a meeting was held on Sunday in the hall of the Mandir when Seth Brijmohan Lakshminarayan was in the chair. The President declared the Hindi Classes opened and an Advisory Council consisting of Seth Brijmohan Lakshminarayan (President) and Messrs. S. P. Mathur, K. S. Nigam, Brij Lal, Sureshchandra, Vishwambharai Ruyia, Tripathiji, as members, and Mr. D. G. Kale as Secretary was appointed, to look after these classes. The President announced that admissions would be free for all the boys and girls who register their names till the end of March 1935, and he would be glad to pay for them.

BOMBAY KERALA SAMAJ

"The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Kerala Samaj will be held at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Sunday (31st inst), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)."

PLEASURE CRUISE TO VERSOVA.

The B. S. N. Co. have arranged an elaborate programme of cruises for the ensuing "Holi" and "Jamshedi Navroz" holidays. These should prove extremely popular, owing to the sweltering heat from which Bombay is suffering at present. A novel feature will be the cruise to Versova on "Jamshedi Navroz." The Company has commissioned one of its Goa Line steamers the T. S. S. "Prabhavati" for this purpose and as she will cruise within 3/5 miles of shore, the Excursionists will have a very clear view of the coast line of Bombay and its pretty suburbs. The steamer will leave from Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p.m. and return, about 7-30 p.m. The charges are only Rs. 2 per person. Children under 12 will be charged half rates as usual. Music will be provided on board for the entertainment of the Excursionists and Light refreshments will be available at Tariff rates.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Brutal Murder Of Villager In Satara District

SEQUEL TO FACTION FIGHT

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed on Rama Naru Chavan, an agriculturist, by the Sessions Judge of Satara for the murder of Rama Dadu. The offence was committed about five years ago. In the village of Kanda, there were 2 rival factions, one led by the accused and the other by the murdered man. Rama Dadu, belonging to the accused's party having gone over to the opposite faction, he was pursued by a mob of about 20 people led by the accused on November 30, 1929. LEGS CUT OFF.

Dadu took shelter in the house of the deceased where the assailants gathered together shouting for him. The deceased and his son, Vitlu, who were away returned in the meanwhile and were attacked by the infuriated mob. The boy was hit on the leg with an axe but was rescued and taken inside the house. The deceased, however, fell a victim to the assailant's fury. Both his legs were cut off and his head was severely wounded. His wife who went to his rescue was also attacked and pushed away. As a result of the panic that prevailed in the village, the wounded man was left in his home till the next day when he died on the way to the hospital. ASCONDEE.

18 persons were arrested and convicted in connection with the riot. The ringleader, the accused, however, absconded and could not be traced though a proclamation for his arrest was issued by the authorities. On receiving certain information, the police raided a hut on April 3, 1934 and found the accused sleeping there with an axe lying by his side. The accused was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni with Mr. Limaye defended the accused. Dewan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

LATE HOLIDAY FOR CHILDREN

Schools Committee And King's Jubilee

At a meeting of the Schools Committee on Monday it was decided that the summer vacation for the Marathi Schools should start from 22nd April, for the Gujarathi schools from 29th April and for the Urdu schools from 6th May, the duration being 41 days. Under a resolution of the committee it was previously decided to give the summer vacation for all Municipal schools from Monday the 13th May 1935, in order to keep the schools going during the Jubilee Celebrations which were proposed to be held from May 6. However, it was now proposed that the celebrations should be postponed to the latter half of June, as per intimation from the Hon. Secretary of the Schools and College Sub-committee of the Jubilee Celebration Committee. The Committee, therefore, decided to abide by the dates that were fixed as detailed above.

LABOURER KILLED BY LORRY

Jury Recommends Prosecution Of Driver

A labour cart collided with a lorry on March 9 last, at the Suparibaug Road. Jagdu Pattu, driver of the labour cart was thrown down and one of the bullocks fell on him. He sustained serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died. The City Coroner concluded on Monday the inquiry into his death. It was held that the cart-driver met with death by being knocked down by the lorry. The jury added a rider saying that Ganpat, driver of the lorry should be prosecuted for manslaughter.

A. I. INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad To Preside

In connection with the forthcoming All-India Insurance Conference which will be held in Bombay on March 26, it is understood that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will be the President of the Conference and Sir Homi Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Anonymous Donation For Sutta Khel Picketing

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha who has been carrying on "Sutta Den" picketing in some areas of the city during the last few days announces that he has received anonymous donations for continuing the activity to an aggregate amount of Rs. 700. Mr. Mitha further announces his intention of continuing his campaign of picketing unabated.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Causes Of Malnutrition

"On the strength of a series of experiments carried on at the Coonoor Pasteur Institute, Col. Macarison says that the physical inefficiency and ill-health existing among the masses of this country are due to malnutrition."

Thus runs a statement emanating from the Medical Inspection Office, Gilder Tank building, Bombay. Comment on the above statement and on the results arrived at at the Coonoor Institute is unnecessary.

"With the co-operation of parents, teachers and school authorities, it is easier to bring up children on proper lines, than persuading the adults to take up improved methods of living. So the school should be the first field for immediate work in the improvements of public health."

The last part of the observation, no one disputes. But need it be pointed out that the basic cause of the nation-wide malady of malnutrition is not in the improper choice or irregular hours of food and diet, but the chronic poverty of the people of the country, which requires very drastic remedies?

Health Exhibition

The statement in the present connection is issued, however, in the course of an announcement

of an exhibition organised under the auspices of the municipal schools, along with a cinema show in the Gilder Tank Municipal building near Grant Road Station, on March 23, at 9 p.m. (B. T.).

The main object of this exhibition is to enlighten the public on the important subject of nutrition in the interest of their health, energy and physical vigour.

Malnutrition, it is stated, results mainly from poor food. It may also mean many things such as food poor in quantity or quality, badly cooked food, hastily consumed food, and irregular meals or over-loading. For thousands of school children, other causes do not arise, than the first one viz. poor food. For thousands of others, however, (there are 90,000 children attending schools in the city and the index of nutrition of nearly 27,000 is very low), some instruction in matters of diet seems to be necessary. There are many children whose parents are ignorant about the right manner of bringing them up and for them, such Health Exhibitions as organised under the auspices of the School's Committee ought to be very useful and enlightening. The Exhibition will be open both on Saturday and Sunday, and it is hoped, many citizens will take advantage of it.

NEW CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Notes With His Signature To Be Issued Shortly

A Press Communique issued by the Officiating Controller of Currency states:—

It is notified for general information that currency notes of the various denominations bearing the signature of Mr. J. W. Kelly, the present Controller of the Currency will shortly be issued from the different Currency offices. There will be no change in the designs of the notes.

Notes bearing the signature of Mr. J. B. Taylor or that of his predecessors will continue to be legal tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

18 Nominations Announced

The Governor of Bombay, with the concurrence of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, has nominated the following 18 members to the Bombay Municipal Corporation: Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot, Executive Engineer (Presidency), Mr. G. E. Bennett, of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. Hosenally M. Rahimtoola, Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, Prof. V. G. Rao, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Sir Currimbroy Ibrahim, Mr. Sultan M. Chiny, Mr. M. A. Dhabolkar, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Yusuf, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Mr. E. C. Cambata and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

PROTECTION TO WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Br. India Corporation To Give Evidence To-day

BOMBAY, March 18. In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the woollen industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of the British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore at 10-30 a.m. to-day, Tuesday, in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.—A. P.

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IRENE DUNNE
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12 SONGS! SPECTACLE! ROMANCE!
Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY in **"BABES IN TOYLAND"**
Delightful music and wholesome comedy make this the family picture ideal!
Free List Suspended.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1935

THE LIBERAL PANACEA

Two prominent Liberal leaders, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru discussed last week the India Bill more or less critically, but neither suggested the right way of dealing with the new constitution if forced upon the country against its will. Mr. Sastri has often expressed deep dissatisfaction with the constitution and in his Akola speech he attacked it as mercilessly as he had ever done before. "That it does not meet the expectations raised," he said, "that it falls far short of pledges and promises held out for a long time, that in part it is so reactionary, so encumbered with safeguards and reservations, that what good it may do is counterbalanced by the evil it carries in its sections and that, upon the whole, it is not a thing that the country can accept with equanimity, that and no less is my position." That is sound criticism. But the curious thing is that Mr. Sastri does not in the least suggest what form the non-acceptance of the Bill should take.

Sapru's Last Hope

Mr. Sastri did not specifically refer to the Federal scheme on which he is known to feel very strongly. But Dr. Sapru, in his speech at the All-India Muslim University Union, somewhat light-heartedly recommended that "notwithstanding its many shortcomings, we must accept Federation as the beginning of India's unity rather than say that we of British India shall evolve our own system and leave Indian India to itself." This is obviously a comment on the Legislative Assembly's adoption of Mr. Jinnah's resolution disapproving of the entire Federal plan. But it cannot be reasonably contended that any kind of Federation is better than no Federation. Dr. Sapru fondly hopes that the democratic regime in the provinces "will infect the States with the same spirit of democracy and will in a way bring them up to our own level in politics." But the expected influence will be extremely feeble if the very democracy in the provinces is adulterated by the autocratic influences of the States. Moreover the latest negotiations between the Princes and Government are believed to be for the purpose, largely, of erecting more dams against the flood of democratic influences into the States. Even a British journal like the "New Statesman and Nation" recognises this new danger and says:

"The real evil is that the British Government is apparently buying the adherence of the Princes by solemnly promising to uphold their indefensible and antediluvian sovereignty. The danger before Sir Samuel's declaration on Tuesday was bad enough; the situation is now far more serious. We hope that the

Labour Party will make an explicit declaration repudiating for its part any such reaffirmation of treaties which are only retained because the often corrupt autocracy they guarantee suits our imperial book."

We do not know what the Labour Party will do. But we know that neither Government nor leaders like Dr. Sapru will ever persuade the people of India to accept, in the name of national unity the spurious type of Federation proposed to be inflicted on the country. There are other ways of bringing about national unity and democratic regime in the States and the people will not fail to resort to these ways.

Need For Communal Settlement

The more pertinent question now is how to compel Government to concede a better constitution to India. Mr. Sastri pleads for the continuance of constitutional agitation. For he says, "there is a great deal still which we may acquire through constitutional agitation" and "the adoption of any other course is attended by risks" and "seems to make a stronger people politically and constitutionally weaker." Now, in the first place we would like to know from Mr. Sastri if he would accept his Guru's definition of constitutional agitation, which includes the boycott of selected goods and the non-payment of taxes. Secondly, constitutional agitation in any sense is always there for those who would not run risks of any kind. And as for other forms of agitation making stronger people politically and constitutionally weaker, the view is hardly borne out by facts in the recent history of India. However, both Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru are wholly right in declaring that India will not win her birthright until and unless she solves the communal problem satisfactorily. Only, we cannot accept Dr. Sapru's pessimistic view that at present we are "hopelessly divided in our ideas." He himself points out how at the Second R. T. Conference a point was reached in the communal negotiations, when in spite of the sinister forces working in London against a settlement, a compromise was very near being signed and "fountain pens had been picked up." While it is certainly deplorable that at that stage the whole compromise fell through, the very fact that we came very near a settlement must preclude the cry of despair that we are hopelessly divided. If leaders like Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru, who have so far been comparatively less involved in communal controversies, actively interest themselves in promoting communal amity, a settlement may soon be found to be much nearer than it now seems to be.

Holiday To Workers

The Delhi office of the International Labour Office has done well to communicate a summary of the Grey Report just issued by the I. L. O. on the subject of 'Holidays with Pay.' We hope the June Session of the Conference will succeed in securing from the rest of the States what the workers are entitled to as a matter of unquestionable right. The report has urged reasoned and convincing arguments which ought to be accepted by every one who does not regard human beings as robots fit only to be exploited with inhuman thoroughness. So far as India is concerned the necessity for annual holidays ought to be self-evident. Here it is perfectly true, "holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the country's working population." And considering the long hours and short wages to say nothing of the climate and other conditions to which workers are condemned, the lack of annual holidays with pay is not

only unjust but a positive scandal. It is, of course, ridiculous to expect capitalist society to give to the worker his full due as the real producer. Nevertheless one cannot help noting the contrast that exists between the capitalist world and Russia. While Geneva is still busy trying to secure elementary human rights for workers, Russia has given them the place of honoured privilege to which they belong. While only 14 out of over 50 member States of the I. L. Conference have accepted the legal right of workers to an annual holiday, Russia is rapidly establishing conditions of rest and health during the period of work. Our Moscow Correspondent has just given an interesting account of "Night Sanatorium" an institution, which is, rightly, unique in the world. It is meant for people whose leave from the factory is not due but who are in need of rest and medical aid. The worker, for a charge of less than half his daily earnings, stays there from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. and "is bathed, cleanly clothed, twice fed, given medical treatment and amused in some way or other."

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

Example Indian Millowners Must Follow

By G. V. PITRE.

II.

The question of Japanese labour has unfortunately been the subject of much adverse criticism by many people including Indians. I may at once say without the least fear of being contradicted, that this criticism has been uncalled-for and unwarranted and cannot stand the test of reason at least in recent years. When Mr. A. Pearce visited many Japanese mills in 1929, he found that the reproach levelled against Japanese mills by many foreigners for having treated their labour badly and kept them in a state of semi-slavery was baseless, and today it is more so. In Japan I saw six mills, not belonging to the Ka-nefuchi group, where labour welfare is considered to be the best in the whole country, and I found here that the workers, 90 per cent. of whom are girls above the age of fifteen, are healthy, robust and active. They are cheerful and I did not see in any of these mills the depressing and emaciated faces which we in India see among our workers. I also saw all the quarters and many welfare centres such as their lodgings, dining rooms with as many chairs and tables as there are workers, playgrounds, hospitals etc. and I thought in my mind that the workers were treated with dignity and respect, unheard of anywhere in any Indian mills. In one mill I expressed a desire, while I was being taken round by the chief engineer in a labour quarter, to see bath-rooms and water closets provided for the workers and my desire was readily complied with. There also I saw everything spotlessly clean. Here I want to make it clear to my readers that I went to Japan to see the Japanese machinery and casually to visit some mills with an open mind to study things as an impartial and disinterested observer.

Conclusive Proofs.

Judged from any angle of vision the Japan mill workers are living a very much healthier and happier life than the Indian workers in any industry. To prove my case, I may mention here that the Japanese have increased their average height in recent years by two inches and their average longevity of life is 42 years compared with our 25. These figures conclusively prove that the Indian workers are the most miserable ones on the face of the earth. The standard of living in Japan is higher than in India. All the manufactured articles needed for every day life are very cheap there and the workers have more and better comforts. To prove my case I may quote one instance here. In all the cities and big towns all shops including those of barbers, shoe-makers and fruit sellers have at least one telephone and a radio, for these are very very cheap in Japan.

Democratic Spirit.

There is not so much disparity between the standards of living of the workers and officials on one hand and of the Directors on the other, as we find in India and I think this absence of disparity between labour and capital is responsible for the breeding of real democratic spirit in the whole industry. Thus we see that every effort is being made by the owners and the State to increase the efficiency of the workers. Free and compulsory education, initial training, the comforts of life supplied to them and the care taken to increase their welfare are some of the features which explain the superior efficiency of the Japanese workers which results in reduced cost to the employers.

Free Education.

As regards literacy in Japan every man and woman can read and write in Japanese language and they take much interest in daily papers, magazines, periodicals and other general books, whereas in our unfortunate country almost all the workers are ignorant of the three R's. The extraordinary skill, adaptability and intelligence displayed by the Japanese mill workers are mainly due to their primary education, which is both free and compulsory. In addition to this free gift by the State they are also given some lectures in the mills during leisure hours and are specially trained in the departments a few days before their appointments as permanent workers. There is nothing of the kind in India and still "nothing can be done to improve the efficiency of Indian labour," loudly cry many responsible Indians and condemn our workers as being very inefficient and hopeless. This is an irony of fate.

As regards the wages paid to the Japanese mill workers, they are certainly lower, relative to output, than those paid to the Indian workers.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By
K. T. SHAH.

The defeat of the Labour centre vote in Parliament on the increase in Defence Estimates of the British Government, and particularly on the White Paper accompanying and explaining the policy of those estimates, was a foregone conclusion. Even the result of the latest bye-election, showing a substantial increase in the Labour vote, even though it was defeat for Labour, could not have affected Government's policy, now that they seem determined to make up the lee-way of the last few years' lull in armaments. The appointment of a Royal Commission, only a week or two before, to enquire into the armaments traffic, was hailed as a signal of permanent control over that nefarious traffic, and thus be a check on the Jingoism of the British governing class, which the latest gesture in Parliament seems sadly to belie. There is now little doubt that Britain has no intention of being caught napping, what time her neighbours engage in an endless race for armaments. What ever hope there seemed to be, therefore, at the commencement of the year, when the Franco-Italian entente was negotiated, and the Anglo-French Pact was in the offing,—that the peace of Europe and of the world was as sure as now very dim, and rapidly disappearing.

France Follows Suit

The reasons are obvious in the daily telegrams. France has responded to this gesture of Britain by increasing her period of service in the Conscription Army, and decided to build additional warships. The French increases in armaments are even more alarming, in a manner of speaking, than the British, for they could be made a direct 'casus belli' to her neighbour across the Rhine, and traditional enemy. The negotiations with Germany,—the promised visit of the British Foreign Secretary to Hitler,—remain still indecisive and ambiguous. And, meanwhile, the latest advice state that Germany has refused to allow the grass to grow under her feet,—as was but to be expected. She has openly thrown the Versailles Treaty, and its German disarmament clauses to the winds, and started with a Conscription Army of a number of divisions in its peace establishment. Germany is a highly industrialised nation; and her capacity to supply full munitions of a modern defence organisation is known to everybody, even if we do not entirely endorse all the stories and rumours in the French or British Jingo press about German rearmament going on secretly for some years past now. With two such neighbours, armed both to the teeth, and suffering both from an intensive fear complex, it will be a wonder if the guns do not go off some day by themselves. Germany is reported to be still believing in the value of a "surprise attack"—though how could she maintain such a belief in face of the French or British temper to-day, is a mystery no one outside the high circles of governing classes in France or Germany can fathom.

No Cause Of War Apparent

But if they are preparing for a war, what is the objective they are aiming at? France cannot annihilate Germany, and Germany cannot annihilate France. Germany might find a temporary solution of her economic problem in such an activity; but it would be no permanent nor real solution. These preparations may now be taken to betoken the Nazis' confidence in their power and position firmly established at home;

but even they must beware of the consequences of a reverse in war. It is by no means certain that this War, if it comes, will be a short, swift, decisive struggle, as was planned for by the German General Staff for 1914. And in a long drawn-out struggle aiming at mutual attrition, there is no knowing which power will have to give in first. Appearances, at any rate, do not suggest that Germany could be so strong, as to endure another struggle, of the dimensions and intensity of the last, for three or four years. And, so far, at any rate, she has no alliances of the type she had twenty years ago. Neither Italy, nor Austria are such friends as would stand by her in any eventuality, and against any odds. Russia, moreover, is no effete, unwieldy, ineffective giant, whose very bulk is her strongest handicap. And so, if she takes on all odds against her at the same time and neglects such forces that still continue of internal disaffection, she may have little chance of a redress by a new war of the wrongs done to her in the old.

What Is France's Objective?

For France, too, the objective seems difficult to appreciate. She has made a strong ring-fence of alliances against Germany—with Russia on the East, Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the South and West. She seems to have made an understanding with Italy; and she is by no means completely estranged from Britain. She may promise herself an easier and an earlier, victory this time than the last. But, even if she does gain a victory, will she be able to garner all the results of such a victory? Would she be able to destroy Germany altogether as a potential menace to her peace?

(Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

UNFORTUNATE

It is a pity that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should have surrendered finally to persistent prejudices and decided upon a course which is communally futile and nationally suicidal. He is leading an anti-Communal Award deputation to England "to represent to the British public and British Parliament the intense feeling of opposition in the country especially among the Hindus and the Sikhs against the Communal Award and"—as a 'courtesy' after thought—"the India Bill as a whole." Few things are easier than taking a deputation to England. But the tragedy is Malaviya's curiously perverted optimism. He seems seriously to imagine that his persuasive eloquence and reasoning will deal a death blow to the Communal Award whereas, for British politicians, it will merely derive its further justification from Malaviya and his protests.

ALIGARH PROFESSORS SPEAK OUT.

The memorandum submitted to the U. P. Unemployment Committee by Professors Salyidan and Syed Tajammul Hosain of Aligarh is of considerable interest as indicative of the trend of feeling even in those Universities that are generally believed to be very conservative. With refreshing outspokenness the Professors go to the very root of the problems when they state that the existing state of affairs is the result not only of inadequate production of wealth but also of its unjust and scientifically unsound distribution. And they stress an elementary truth when they state, by way of generally suggesting a remedy, that "unless through progressive legislation, on socialistic lines there is a more equitable distribution of wealth, neither the educated nor the illiterate classes can work with real willingness and contentment or bring about that increase of productive ability and output which is a condition precedent to the liquidation of unemployment."

STATE RESPONSIBILITY

The professors also make some specific suggestions about the solution of the problem, but they rightly urge that first and foremost "the State must definitely assume the responsibility of finding work for the people and must honestly shape its policy towards that end." But do the Government of India accept the responsibility and do they shape their policy towards the development of Indian industries? The Professors themselves point out the ugly truth when they state that "considerable responsibility for arrested industrial development rests on the unjust competition from the West against which older as well as newer Indian industries have had to struggle for more than one hundred years and the policy still continues to be shaped largely, if more apologetically, in the interest of English trade and industry." And there can be no complete solution of the problem of unemployment until and unless the Government is made thoroughly national and representative of the people.

A. I. V. I. A.

It is gratifying to learn from our Special Correspondent at Wardha that the activities of the All-India Village Industries Association are gradually taking definite shape and that the Association is settling down to the details of the arrangements required for the furtherance of its activities. It is to be hoped that before long every province will be able to show at least one model centre of work in a selected village or group of villages as an object-lesson for the benefit of workers in other parts of the province. The success of the Association is to be measured not only by the work done by its own members but more by the self-reliant activities it stimulates among persons outside itself. Only then can there be any salvation for the thousands of villages in the country.

JAYAKAR'S FLING.

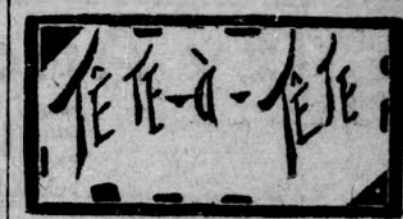
At first blush one would think that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who presided and spoke at the prize distribution ceremony of the Poona Industrial Exhibition, had come back to Gandhinagar again. He

made an urgent and enthusiastic plea for the revival in Maharashtra of old, neglected and forgotten industries and for starting suitable new ones also. So enthusiastic, indeed, was he that he offered to head a list of 25 persons who, he suggested, should each contribute a thousand rupees for immediate research, inquiry and organisation. One would think, as we say, that Mr. Jayakar had resolved to help Gandhiji's All-India campaign by serving it in his own province. But the unfortunate, and rather startling, fact is that Mr. Jayakar was stealing Gandhiji's thunder only for an effort to shout at the Mahatma himself and shout in discordant and jarring tones. "People," said Mr. Jayakar, "who have no money have no place in politics. You have no place in Mr. Gandhi's politics." Apart from its irrelevance, the attack is remarkable for asserting what is exactly the converse of the real fact. It also lacks in that grace and courtesy for which Mr. Jayakar enjoys a wide reputation.

PRESS VIEWS

The Demurring Princes

The situation regarding the Indian Princes and federation is gradually clearing up, the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday having ministered considerably to the process. The meeting of certain of the Ministers of the States at Bombay on February 25th was confidential, and though what purport to be verbatim reports have been published, their credibility remains matter for speculation. What is more, Sir Samuel Hoare was able to quote in the House of Commons on Tuesday a statement by Sir Akbar Hydari, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, emphatically denying the truth of any report which represented him as opposed to federation. What Sir Akbar, together with other Ministers and several of the Princes, clearly did do was to press for various amendments to the Government of India Bill. Precisely how emphatic the pressure was remains to be discovered. Nothing in the verbatim report of Sir Akbar's speech offered by the "Morning Post" suggested that he would reject federation and there is no reason at all to believe that any differences which cannot be composed without serious difficulty have arisen between the Princes and the British Government.—"Spectator" (London).



The Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister are reported to have left for Paris immediately they heard of conscription in Germany.

Quick and intelligent anticipation of history repeating itself is most desirable. But in this case it is much too premature.

Addressing Aligarh students on Federation, J.P.C., etc., Doctor Sapru confessed (or claimed?) the other day: "I do sometimes gaze at the stars, but I always keep my feet firmly planted on the ground."

Splendid, of course, but what a ground to keep your feet firmly planted on—and always.

In a statement to the Press Maulana Shaukat Ali says—but let us first wholeheartedly endorse a suggestion made by a friend that, in view of the Maulana's loud and continuous and violent clamour for All-round Peace, the Trustees of the Nobel Prizes should, this year, award the Prize for Peace to Maulana Shaukat Ali. In fact, we strongly suggest that a powerful all-round "Nobel Prize for Shaukat Ali" campaign must at once be launched.

All newspapers and news agencies please note and copy.

Yes, the Maulana has issued a statement in which he wants as usual, "an honourable triangular peace including Britain." And we wonder, as usual, if he really doesn't realise that he wants peace in an "eternal triangle."

But the Maulana is extremely tactless. "He is," he says, "very sorry that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, of whom I had great hopes, is getting deeper and deeper into the quagmire, and is going to England." For the sake of the Maulana's mission—the "triangular peace" you know—we advise him to apologise at once to England.

A church dignitary, that is, Prebendary Wilson Cash, who recently toured India assures Reuters that "the attitude of India seemed to be 'the India Bill is going to be a good thing for us, but we will get a bit more if we can.' Though not unanimous the general feeling was in favour of the Bill."

Evidently the injunction in this man's copy of the Ten Commandments reads: "Thou shalt not speak the truth—let alone the whole truth or nothing but the truth."

We are reminded of the symposium on what he would find if Christ visited the modern world of Christianity.

The letter of Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, M.L.C., in reply to Dr. Kazi A. Hameed's criticisms is rather instructive. In fact we don't mind confessing publicly, that personally speaking we have learnt something valuable.

We knew, of course, that Muslim members of the Council "would support any motion for complete or absolute prohibition." But we didn't know the rest. We didn't know that pending the motion for complete prohibition, Muslim members would support and encourage—rationed consumption of liquor! Mr. S. M. Shah must think again.

Meanwhile we thank him.

Apropos of the possible propaganda value of "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" among the British electorate, a Tory scribe says, "It would be a picturesque part repayment of America's great moral and historical debt to Britain if an Indian film largely made in Hollywood exercised a decisive effect on a great crisis in our Imperial politics."

Why, it will be a full—Miss Mayo's contribution being against interest charges—repayment and much more than picturesque of the "great moral and historical debt" which America owes to Britain through the declaration of Independence.

Munshi Shoots Constable—Headline. Good heavens. Why? Mr. Pomposus: "I thought your paper was friendly to me." Editor: "So it is—what is the matter now?" "You did not say a word about my speech at the banquet." "Is there a better proof of my friendly interest in your career?"

Ensure Peace By Collective Guarantees

Germany's Attitude Causes Alarm

Little Entente Views Re-Armament Plans With Dismay

Conference Of All States Urged

Germany's war mania has caused alarm among members of the Little Entente, but the British Press seems unperturbed. The futility of depending on paper guarantees is apparent to those who remembered the Great War, and already statesmen are beginning to suspect Hitler's bona fides.

Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin would seem to be a waste of time. During the week-end Hitler reviewed troops in Berlin and Munich to demonstrate to the world that the martial spirit is very much alive in the Fatherland.

BRITISH PRESS UNPERTURBED

LONDON, March 18. Germany monopolises all the morning papers. Very few of them show any signs of alarm. The question whether Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin should be postponed is debated. Some give the most prominence to General Von Blomberg's statement that Europe is too small for a second battlefield, and war would mean self-laceration, and "we believe the establishing of a new order in Europe and the world by peaceful means."

"The Morning Post" says that events during the week-end suggest again the futility of depending on paper guarantees. There is little difference between Hitler's Brown Uniform and the Kaiser's shining uniform. Both embody the principle of German might. While there is no longer hope of limitation of armaments, this should not preclude co-operation in the pursuit of peace.

The "Daily Herald" says the German declaration should be taken as a challenge not to further rearmament, but as a new and serious effort to secure all round disarmament. If peace is to be assured, it must not be by

competitive armaments, but by collective guarantees. "The Daily Express" observes by this Act Nazi Germany declares she will regain her rights and the territories she lost, and reconquer by means of the sword. Britain in the face of a threatened war should withdraw from the ruins of pacts, and equip herself with aerial, naval and military strength equal to the strongest power in the world, barring only the United States.—Reuter.

the markets here were concerned. "The Daily Express" observes by this Act Nazi Germany declares she will regain her rights and the territories she lost, and reconquer by means of the sword. Britain in the face of a threatened war should withdraw from the ruins of pacts, and equip herself with aerial, naval and military strength equal to the strongest power in the world, barring only the United States.—Reuter.

GERMAN REARMAMENT CANNOT BE PERMITTED

(Special Cable.) BUCHAREST, March 18. Members of the Little Entente and the Balkan Pact cannot permit Germany's rearmament followed by Hungary and Bulgaria, is the most striking Rumanian comment.

HITLER HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Careless Taxi Driver Almost Knocks Down Chancellor

MUNICH, March 18. After reviewing a parade in Berlin Herr Hitler flew here and drove through packed streets to head the parade of the whole of Bavaria's military formations, after which the thrill of the day was provided by a careless taxi-driver, who shot into the square and pulled up with grinding brakes at the edge of the pavement where Hitler was standing about to cross the road and mount the reviewing stand. The crowd gasped but none dared to stir for thirty seconds, then the taxi drove off accompanied by two Blackguards on the running board.

No information is available concerning the occupants of the taxi.—Reuter.

NO MORE SPECULATION IN BELGIAN FRANC

Royal Decrees Establish National Exchange And Control Of Currency

(Special Cable.) BRUSSELS, March 18. Royal Decrees designed to "put a stop to speculation in the Belgian Franc" have been published. The first decree establishes the office of a National Exchange. The second decree hands control of the operations of foreign currency to the new organisation. A semi-official statement says that all dealings in Gold whether bar or coin will be submitted to control in order to avoid the hoarding of gold coin.

FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOUND

PARIS, March 18. It is reported from Fort Lam, French Equatorial Africa, that M. Renard's plane landed safely at Mirongo in a fog. Help is being rushed to the spot.

An earlier cable from Paris this morning stated:—The banks of the Congo River and the whole adjacent region are being closely searched by planes and a powerful tractor for M. Edouard Renard, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, and a party of six, including his wife.

M. Renard and party left Brazzaville by air at eight o'clock yesterday morning in a big three-engined aeroplane on an official tour of the Chad region. They were last heard of two hours later, after wirelessing that they had successfully survived a tornado and were then proceeding normally, though they were hampered by a thick fog.

In addition to M. Renard and his wife, there were three officers, a wireless operator and a mechanic. It is estimated the plane was near Coquilhatville on the Belgian Congo, from where it had last wirelessed.

M. Renard was Prefect of the Seine Department at the time of the Paris riots in February 1934, when he resigned.

VENIZOS LEAVES FOR NAPLES

RHODESE, March 18. Venizelos, his wife, and friends left for Naples on the Italian liner "Rex"—Reuter.

Inroad On Autonomy Of Local Bodies

BOMBAY MAYOR ATTACKS MOTOR TAX BILL

Plethora Of Amendments To Govt. Measure

(FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENT.)

The much talked of Motor Vehicles Tax Bill was taken up for discussion on Monday by the Bombay Legislative Council. The public agitation against the levy of an extra tax on the already heavily taxed motor vehicles, does not seem to have had any effect on the Government who are anxious to see that the Bill becomes law as soon as possible. It is stated that the revenue that will be got through the extra taxation would make up the loss to the Government through the abolition of Tolls.

It was stated by several members in the Council that Government had agreed to bring forth this measure before the Council at the instance of the few rich car owners in the City of Bombay, although it meant a further burden on the poor tax payers.

The Finance Member who moved the First Reading of the Bill spoke very highly of the proposed taxation and said that it was being levied in the interest of the people themselves! He said that the Government were aware of the fact that the Tolls were unpopular and were just waiting for an opportunity to replace them. Having found a workable alternative in the form of increased motor taxation Government had decided to do away with the Tolls and the income through them!

TALKS ON TOLLS, NOT TAX!

The major portion of the Finance Member's speech referred to the removal of the Tolls while very little was said about the enhanced taxation and an impression that Government were anxious to remove the obnoxious toll tax, was sought to be created. Government had very good supporters in the two European Members, Messrs. Greaves and Smith, who also harped on the Tolls more than on enhanced taxation which hit the motor lorry and taxi owners and drivers hard.

INROAD ON LOCAL BODIES.

Mr. Hussainally Rahimtoola, the Mayor of Bombay, who led the attack on the Bill quoted facts and figures to show that Government were not justified in bringing forth the present Bill before the Council. He characterised the Bill as an inroad on the autonomy of local bodies and added that, while the other provincial Governments were transferring more sources of income to the local bodies, the Bombay Government were proceeding just the other way.

Of the other members, who opposed the Bill, Mr. C. N. Patel, who made an unusually long speech, brought home to the Government several bitter truths about the system of taxation. He was responsible for keeping the proceedings of the House lively for some time at least, due to his bitter attack against Government.

NONE CAN TELL.

While the discussion is still in progress, reading it would be interesting to know as to what exactly is the position of the members of the Council with regard to the Bill before the House.

As far as the non-official members are concerned (most of the Sind members have already left for Sind) there seems to be a good deal of opposition to the Bill. If we were to judge from the tone of the Opposition speeches and extent of the unpopularity of the measure one could very well say that the Bill would be thrown out. But one can never tell anything about the present Council, such as it is.

PLETHORA OF AMENDMENTS. Nearly hundred and ten amendments have been tabled by the members, some trying to restrict the kind of vehicles to be taxed, some trying to restrict the period of operation of the Act and others for exemption of the tax from certain districts.

The departure of a large number of the Sind Members might be taken as a gain as well as a loss to the non-official side. But there was a possibility of their joining hands with the non-officials in opposing the Bill. The Government, however, have strengthened their position by adding three more voters to their side.

For the first time during this session, I understand that all the members from the European Group will speak and speak in favour of the Bill. Till now it was left to Mr. Winterbotham to

it was not a fresh taxation. It was a compound tax on motor vehicles to replace the toll tax. Replying to several criticisms advanced against the measure, he said that the local bodies would be given 10 per cent. of the income through taxation. The Government had no intention of adding to the revenue further. The proposed taxation was the only sound alternative to the tolls.

POINTS OF ORDER.

Mr. R. G. Somji raised a point of order saying that under the Government of India Act, the Provincial Legislatures could not pass any legislation, which would affect the right of taxation of the local bodies.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised another point of order and asked if the Bill could be considered by the Council, when Government had not come to any understanding with the Municipalities regarding the percentage to be paid to the latter.

Both the points were ruled out of order.

MAYOR'S ATTACK.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mayor, Bombay City, in opposing the Bill read out the resolution passed at the Provincial Local Bodies Conference, which met in Bombay recently. The resolution stated that the Bill was a serious inroad on the autonomy of local bodies and wanted the Bill to be dropped at this stage and elicit the opinion of local bodies on the matter.

The speaker read out another resolution of the Bombay Corporation, which characterised the Bill as an encroachment upon the sphere of the action of the Corporation.

Continuing, Mr. Rahimtoola said that a source of revenue given to the local bodies was taken away from them by this measure which was a one-sided arrangement. According to the draft provisions, if the revenue did not rise to the expected proportions, the loss would have to be shared by the local bodies. But there was no proportionate share in case of gains.

Mr. Rahimtoola quoted figures to show how motor vehicles were gradually increasing in the city of Bombay and said that the proposed legislation would deprive the City Corporation of a very potential source of revenue.

DEATH-KNELL OF LORRY OWNERS.

Mr. V. N. Jog, opposing the Bill said that when non-official members wanted to amend certain Acts, they were put off on the pretext of the impending reforms and he asked why Government were anxious to go through the Bill and not wait till the Reforms came.

Continuing he said that the measure had been brought forward by the Government at the instance of the rich car owners in the city. The present taxation sounded the death-knell of the car and lorry owners in the motor.

Mr. J. B. Greaves (Chamber of Commerce) supporting the Bill said that there were several disadvantages in retaining the system of tolls as the car and vehicle owners had to pay tolls every ten miles. The incidence of toll-tax was very great.

Continuing, Mr. Greaves said that the system of tolls had been dropped in every civilized country. He said that private car owners

(Continued on Page 10)

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BOMBAY.

Innings Victory For India C. Club

Merchant Puts Up Tough Fight For Bombay

Bombay XI (1st Innings)	105
C.C.I. of Delhi (1st Innings)	449
Bombay XI (2nd Innings)	205

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay are faring better in the Second Innings having scored 171 runs at the lunch interval but the difference is yet too big and while an Innings victory is certain for the Cricket Club of India it is now impossible for Bombay to force a draw.

It was cloudy when Merchant and Vajifdar, the overnight not-outs, resumed their innings confidently. Nissar bowled from the City-End and Prince Khanderao from the pavilion end and while the batsmen played the former cautiously they took liberties with the latter. Vajifdar scored more briskly and by the time he had scored 13 runs Merchant had added only 3 to his over-night total. At 82 Merchant late-cut Khanderao brilliantly for two. Three runs later Palla relieved Khanderao and in the very first ball dismissed Vajifdar (85-3-17) the partnership yielding 36 runs.

NAYUDU'S DOUBLE CHANGE.

D'Avoine now joined Merchant. At 91 when Merchant was 40 Nissar's appeal for l.b.w. was turned down. Nayudu now affected the double bowling change putting Naomal and himself, both slow bowlers, in place of Palla and Nissar respectively.

MERCHANT'S BRIGHT INNINGS.

After one hour and 45 minutes century was hoisted for Bombay off a single by D'Avoine. The change resulted in dislodging Merchant who was held behind the wicket off Nayudu for 45. Merchant played cautious and bright innings and was responsible for raising the total in the Second Innings. Chury next occupied the crease. Runs were coming in singles and the score board indicated 114 when Nissar again came up and dismissed D'Avoine in the first ball with an off-break. Havewalla partnered Chury and was twice completely beaten by Nissar. At 127 he returned to the pavilion being stumped by the wicket-keeper. Wadkar filled the gap and after some monotonous singles hit Naomal to ropes on square leg. Chury followed off Nissar. At 143 Amarnath bowled from the City-end. The score mounted to 147 when Chury was bowled and caught by Naomal after scoring a useful 28. He had advanced to punish the ball but hit short. Wadkar and Divekar occupied the crease when Lal Singh and Indervijaysinghi were put in charge of the attack probably with the view to prolong the game. The score mounted ra-

ther briskly and at 159 Syed relieved Indervijaysinghi. Nissar again took up his end.

At 171 lunch was declared. After one hour and forty minutes after the Lunch Interval the rest of the Bombay batsmen were out for an addition of 34 runs scored in half an hour.

NISSAR SHATTERS WICKET.

Nissar and Naomal continued to bowl and at 185 Nissar shattered Wadkar's wickets for 25. Dongre now partnered Divekar. Divekar was every now and then playing the forward to hit Naomal but was quick enough to return to the crease and two attempts of the wicket-keeper to stump him out proved futile. Nissar claimed another wicket bowling Dongre for 4, total being 199. Divekar played a free game sending Naomal to the ropes thus passing the second century. In the next ball he was caught by Nayudu off Naomal after scoring 30 runs.

The innings closed for 205 just 100 runs more than the First Innings score. The Cricket Club of India thus had an Innings and 139 runs victory. The Cricket Club of India were decidedly the much superior side.

BOMBAY: Second Innings.

Bhagwandas l.b.w. b Prince Khanderao	0
Hindiekar st. Karimbux, b Naomal	13
Merchant, c Karimbux, b Nayudu	45
Vajifdar b Palla	17
D'Avoine, b Nissar	12
Chury, c and b Naomal	22
Havewalla st. Karimbux, b Naomal	25
Wadkar, b Nissar	25
Divekar, c Nayudu b Naomal	30
Dongre, b Nissar	4
Talpada (not out)	6
Extras	27
Total	205

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	20	3	57	3
Prince Khanderao	2	0	86	1
Amarnath	6	4	4	0
Palla	6	3	10	1
Nayudu	6	0	7	1
Naomal	15.3	0	53	4
Lal Singh Indervijaysinghi, Mahomed Sayeed also bowled.				

TRIBAL ATTACK FEARED

Excitement On Sind Frontier Following Invasion Threat

KARACHI, Mar. 18. According to reports received where excitement prevails on the Sind frontier following the threatened invasion on Taung village by tribal bands from Kalat State. Mr. J. S. Barucha, District Superintendent of Police is, however, camping now with an armed force on the frontier to frustrate any such attempt.

It is stated that two men of Kalat State were recently sent up for trial by the police in connection with the alleged theft of cattle and as a measure of reprisal other tribes have been preparing to attack the villagers.—A. P.

POLICE HUNT FOR GAMBLERS

A large number of Pathans playing cards were surprised by a police party on Monday morning at the Kennedy Sea Face. The police party which was led by Superintendent Simpons, Inspector Raj and other officers of the Princess Street Police Station, failed to effect any arrests as the Pathans made good their escape immediately the party was sighted.

A police constable on patrol duty saw a large number of Pathans indulging in a game of cards on the maidan opposite the Kennedy Sea-face. He informed the Princess Street Police Station, and Deputy Inspector Littlewood went to the spot with some constables. It is reported the Pathans resisted

arrest, and as a result the Superintendent went to the scene with more constables.

When the Pathans saw the police party they took to their heels, leaving a pack of cards and 'kavdis' on the ground.

Sir J. Bore Gets Extension

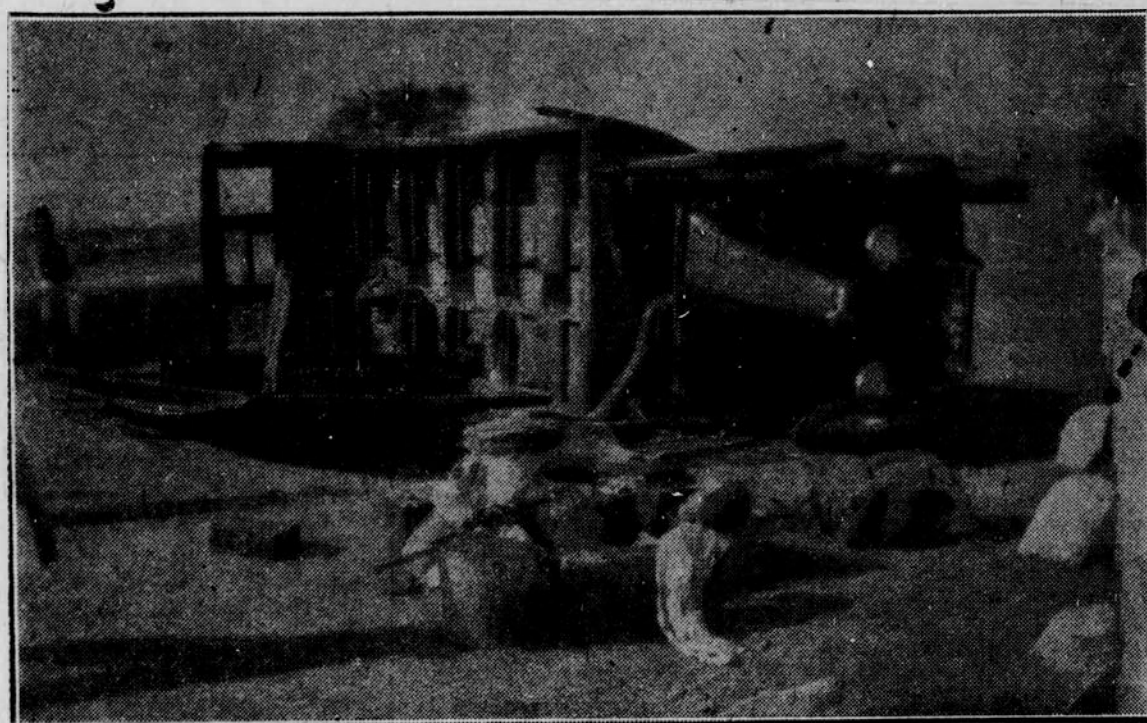
NEW DELHI, March 18. A communique issued to-day announced that His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to extend the term of office of Sir Joseph Bore as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General until the 25th May, 1935.—United Press.

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

dian workers. They are about 35 rupees and 50 rupees per month in spinning and weaving respectively. So it is clear from the above figures that the Indian labour is very much costlier relative to output, as the girls in Japan are looking after two to three spindles in spinning and 30 to 40 automatic looms.

Many Indians, even those who have the knowledge of things and in fact who ought to know many things, forget and sometimes ignore the fundamental facts that in Japan by the introduction of looms, mass production, decent workers' quarters and good sanitation, the workers are able to attend to more machines. The effort put in by an Indian weaver on four looms is not at all more than the effort put in by a Japanese girl looking after 35 or 40 automatic looms. This is the case with other departments also. (To Be Continued).



This bus with a party of the Bazar Gate A. V. School boys was proceeding on a picnic trip to Vajreshwari when it turned turtle near the Kaseli Bridge injuring 6 of the occupants.

First Honour Goes To Bombay

Viceroy Presents Ranji Trophy

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

At end of the festive Match to-day at the Firoze Shah Kotla ground, the Viceroy presented the Trophies to the winners in the All-India Cricket Championship Tournament.

Mr. D'Mello, Hon. Secy. of the Cricket Club of India in giving a brief history of the tournament, said, "We have succeeded in completing the First Cricket Championship of India and the Festival Match. The progress of Championship in which 15 out of our 17 associations competed for the 'Ranji' trophy have been fraught with less difficulties than we had anticipated."

WALK-OVER FOR BOMBAY.

There was little unavoidable delay in completing the fixtures of the Western Zone which resulted in the Hyderabad State Cricket Association being unable to play the Bombay Presidency (proper) Cricket Association in the Semi-Final match. It was particularly unfortunate and may tender on behalf of the board their deep sympathy to Hyderabad for the circumstances that had for the circumstances that necessitated the Board to give Bombay a walk-over. The newly affiliated associations had scored a sensational victory over the Madras Presidency by 13 runs in an excellent match. There would be too many details to go into if I were to survey all the matches; I will, therefore, only mention a few surprising results and outstanding performances.

HEROES OF SOUTHERN ZONE.

In the Southern Zone Madras lost to Hyderabad as I have already told you and the heroes on that game were the Brothers Hadi and Mohd. Hussain. The bowling performances were excellent throughout the competition. Ram Singh of Madras took 11 wickets for 35 runs against Mysore and Tata Rao of Hyderabad bowled 8 for 68 against Madras.

A SURPRISING VICTORY.

The Northern India Cricket Association who lost to Bombay in the final match have a good record of victories. Abell their captain scored a double century and a century by Aga Raza helped them to beat the Army by an Innings and 52 runs but their victory over the Southern Punjab was perhaps the most surprising incident of the competition. For that they have to thank their bowlers who dismissed Southern Punjab for a paltry 22 particularly Baqa Jilani who took five wickets for 7 runs. The semi-final between the Northern India Cricket Association and Central India was a very good match which the Northern India Cricket Association won by 4 wickets.

BOMBAY'S GLOWING VICTORY.

The Bombay list of victories is even more glowing. Beating Gujarat easily they disposed of Maharashtra and then the Western India States and finally the Northern India Cricket Association in the final match by 208 runs. Bombay side has young blood and their victory was due to two consecutive centuries by Mr. V. J. Merchant which are the best performances in the Championship and to team work under the able Captain Mr. Jai whose absence in Delhi for this match and for to-day is very keenly felt.

FAR SHORT OF EXPECTATION.

The competition has not, I fear, been a financial success to the local associations and the competing teams since the attendance at many centres were far short of the expectations and the initial expenses in organising the matches were heavy. In future however I sincerely hope that there will not be such strain on the finances and the Championship will be concluded much earlier so that each cen-

tre has the sequence of matches to sustain interest in cricket. The Board of Control are mindful of the difficulties of Local Associations and will do their utmost to assist the Associations to make the Competition a better financial success.

THANKS TO HELPERS.

The Board's thanks are due to many honorary workers who have assisted in making the Championship a success, particularly the Hon. Secretaries of the various Associations who spent much of their time in making the necessary arrangements. The Board's thanks are also due to the Railway who have always assisted in providing concessions and to the management of various Hotels for comfortable accommodation and last, but not the least, to the employers who have unhesitatingly given leave to the Cricketers to play at the various centres."

FILLING SEQUEL TO CHAMPIONSHIP.

After Demello's speech Grant Govan, Member of Executive Committee of the Cricket Club of India inviting the Viceroy to present the trophies said, "In the unavoidable absence of our President, Sir Sikander Hayat Khan—and he has asked me to say how sorry he is that pressure of the Reserve Bank affairs, make it impossible for him to be with us to-day—I am privileged to welcome Your Excellency and to express our gratitude that in spite of your many preoccupations you have found time to honour us and to present the trophies. The Festival Match which was just concluded is a fitting sequel to the Indian Cricket Championship which has been inaugurated for the first time this year and of which Demello has just given you a brief review. The Bombay Cricketers who have won the Championship have lived up to the oft-repeated statement that Bombay is the 'Home of Cricket' and they are to be warmly congratulated on securing for the Bombay Association the Championship Trophy in the first year of its existence. To retain the trophy will now be their ambition and we can look forward to some merry tussles next cold weather."

TRIBUTE TO RUNNERS UP.

Our congratulations must also be extended to the Northern India Cricket Association the Runners-Up, who throughout the Championship have put up a splendid performance. Their earlier victories against the Army, Southern Punjab, and the Central India Association must have caused our Bombay friends a certain amount of anxiety.

IMMORTAL TROPHY.

This beautiful trophy which goes to the Championship Association is named 'Ranji Trophy.' Name of Ranji will always remain immortal to every cricketer in India and no finer memorial to this Great Indian Cricketer could have been chosen than this Championship Trophy in memory of Ranji. We have fortunately amongst us to-day the representative of the illustrious House of Nawangar and the kinsmen of the late Ranji in Raj Kumar Indra Vijay Singhli a member of the Cricket Club of India team in this Festival Match.

GREAT PATRON OF CRICKET.

The donor of this Trophy His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala—that Great Patron of Cricket has placed India under one more debt of gratitude for his munificent gift and our only regret to-day is that he is not here in person to request Your Excellency to present the Trophy to the victors. The Maharaj Kumar of Viazanagram Cricket and Cricketers

in India have reason to be very grateful.

WILLINGDON CUP.

Among his many gifts to sport, and to cricket in particular the most recent addition is this beautiful Cup to be fought for annually between the Champion Association and the Cricket Club of India. Your Excellency has graciously consented to this Trophy being named the 'Willingdon Cup' and it is of particular pleasure to us all that this Festival Trophy which will be played for year after year after the conclusion of the Indian Championship should bear the name of one who side by side with dealing with vital problems of this country has always found time to give his personal encouragement and assistance to the development of cricket in India. May I now ask Your Excellency to present the Championship Trophy.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy said he would do everything in his power to encourage Cricket in India. His Excellency was pleased that Bombay won the First Championship. It was in Bombay and Poona that he began his Cricket in India. He thanked the donors for their magnificent presentation and he was very glad that the name of 'Ranji' would always remain associated with cricket. His Excellency said Ranji was a Great Cricketer, Great Gentleman and a Great Friend.

TRIBUTE TO C. C. I.

The Viceroy thanked the Maharaj Kumar of Viazanagram for doing so much to promote cricket in India. His Excellency had no doubt that the Cricket Club of India would always uphold the great traditions of Cricket. It was in this game His Excellency reminded his hearers that there was no superiority or inferiority complex (loud cheers.)

The Viceroy presented the Championship Gold Trophy to Bombay and the Willingdon Cup to Captain Naydu, Captain of the Cricket Club of India.

LAHORE, March 18.

Towards the close of the day in the College prize distribution ceremony last evening under the presidency of Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, Law Member to the Government, of India, two parties of students challenged each other resulting in one student plunging a knife in the abdomen of another student who was removed in a critical condition to the Mayo Hospital.—A. P.

CORPORATION HONOURS VITHALBHAI

Girgaum Back Road Receives New Name

LIGHT FOR HARIJAN CHAWLS

The question of Silver Jubilee Celebrations came before the Municipal Corporation as an urgent matter, but nothing was decided as to how the occasion should be celebrated and how much money spent over it. The matter was discussed at length and ultimately referred to the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation in December last to report regarding the celebrations of Their Majesties' Jubilee.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 5th March suggested the decoration of the Municipal office and buildings with bunting and illuminations. As it was the desire of His Majesty that such expenditure should not be heavy he (the Commissioner) selected only a few of the main buildings in the city for illumination, the cost estimated for the same being Rs. 23910. He, however, limited the expenditure to Rs. 20,000 only. The buildings referred to included besides the Head Municipal Office, also Sir P. M. Mehta's Statue, Queen Victoria Statue, Flora Fountain, Malabar Hill Reservoir Tower, Esplanade Band Stand, Improvement Trust Building, King Edward VII Statue, Prince of Wales Statue, Victoria Gardens Clock Tower, Victoria and Albert Museum, G. S. M. College, Jacob Circle Fountain, Chowpatty Band Stand, Wellington Fountain and King's Circle Pergolas.

The Schools Committee also required Rs. 8,000 for distribution of sweets to 70,000 children attending municipal schools.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, chairman, Standing Committee, moved that the matter referred to the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation in December last for the purpose.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the proposition.

SPEND IT FOR POOR.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji opposed the proposition and said no useful purpose would be served by spending Rs. 20,000 on illuminations. The municipal finances were so much depleted now that they were not able to sanction any money for medical relief or hospitals. There were the poor and dispensaries who required immediate help and he therefore moved an amendment to spend the money for the poor and medical relief.

SPEND IT FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Miss Mani Ben Kara failed to understand why the Municipal Commissioner had become so much jubilant over the Silver Jubilee and recommended Rs. 20,000 for illuminations. They were passing through a period which kept them away from being jubilant and they felt a sense of mourning that they were still a slave nation. Even small municipalities had declined to vote any expenditure for the purpose and she thought that they too should not have anything to do with the occasion. She however moved an amendment that the money be spent for the relief of the unemployed in the city. An English lady, she said, came forward with the suggestion that the money to celebrate the occasion be spent in providing lights to the chawls occupied by the

poor people. She however moved the amendment as above.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar seconded the amendment.

The Mayor ruled the amendment out of order as the Committee was not empowered to spend money.

SPLIT UP AMOUNT.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin moved an amendment that Rs. 5,000 be set apart for decoration and illuminations, Rs. 8,000 for distribution of sweets and Rs. 10,000 for providing lights in the Harijans' chawls.

Dr. Mrs. Mahimabai Sukhtanker seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved an amendment to spend a part of the money only on illuminations and the balance on providing books to some libraries.

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder.

IN CHILDREN'S INTERESTS.

Dr. J. N. Choksey also thought that money should not be spent away on sweets which was poison for the children. He feared that if sweets for distribution among 70,000 children was not properly prepared and kept, the children might get cholera, typhoid or any such disease. In the interest of the children, he urged the house not to give them sweets. Then he thought by illuminations the B.E.S.T. Co. will be benefited. He moved an amendment to provide lights in the Harijan chawls.

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder.

Mr. M. N. Talpada also pleaded for the relief of the poor and lights for Harijan chawls.

Dr. S. P. Mehta supported the recommendation of the Commissioner and said if the city was illuminated not only the loyal people but also 'Gandhi-cap' men will go in their thousands to see it.

NARIMAN RECALLS PAST CELEBRATIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said so far as the masses and general bulk of the people were concerned, they did not care how the Jubilee was celebrated. He remembered a time when during the visit of certain high royal personages, the city was illuminated, but no one cared to see it, because it was deserted. As for as the Congress was concerned, it did not take any active part, at the same time it did not oppose it. All that he urged for was to respect the feelings of those who did not join in the celebrations. Mr. Nariman urged them to spend the money so that some permanent benefit may accrue from it. For instance he said, Dharavi had no facility for medical relief and he urged that something be done for that area of the city.

Mr. H. M. Chowna also supported the suggestion that illumination was not necessary.

The amendment of Mr. Hirjibehdin was then put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

VITHALBHAI ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. K. H. Goregaoker the Corporation agreed to the naming of the Girgaum Back Road as Vithalbhai Patel Road. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapey.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

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Claim About Soviet War Lord's Red Army

"Most Cultured And Most Up-to-date In The World"

Yet Only 10 Per Cent. Of State Budget Spent On It

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.

Never before have the Communist leaders spoken so openly as they do now about the preparedness of the Red Army for any possible conflict. Mr. Voroshilov, the Red War Lord, made no secret of the facts last year when he spoke at the Communist Party Congress about the achievements of the Red Army. Only a few days ago, Mr. Molotov, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, confirmed the facts about Soviet armament, with much more frankness than Voroshilov. But Mr. Tukhachevsky, the assistant War Commissar, has surpassed all the previous revelations made by his colleagues. In his astounding speech before the delegates to the Congress of Soviets, now in progress at the Kremlin in Moscow.

Mr. Tukhachevsky spoke about the tremendous achievements of the Red Army with as much frankness as military discipline would allow. His speech is of particularly great significance, especially when it is examined in the light of the coming war danger.

Lenin was the first to declare, "The Communists must keep their powder dry". Stalin, too, is not only the great authority in Communist theory, but also in the art of War, for he played a prominent part in the Revolution and the Civil War. From the very moment the Chinese-Japanese struggle over Manchuria began, he commissioned Voroshilov to go to the Soviet Far East to review the Siberian and Maritime provinces of the U.S.S.R. This was at the time when Japan had as yet not shown the slightest sign of hostility towards the U.S.S.R.

ARMY, "SCHOOL FOR THE PEOPLE."

Tukhachevsky's revelations are also important psychologically. His speech aims to show, both to aggressors and to his own people, the might and strength of the Red Army, and at the same time, it is also a good blow against those Powers now sabotaging the plan of general disarmament. The U.S.S.R. has come to the conclusion that it is useless to disarm the Red Army, while the other countries of the world are arming themselves.

From the very beginning of its coming into existence, the Soviet Union paid much attention to the education of the Red Army. Being a "primitive" agricultural country, she could not naturally, introduce much technique in the Army. The Red Army, which was, and still is, composed solely of worker and peasant youth, was utterly illiterate. During the course of several years it was taught how to read and write so much so that it was called "the school for the people." At the present time it is composed of 45-1/2 per cent. workers from the factories, and the rest peasant youth. All of them are literate, and every second one is a Communist. Thus, the Red Army is known by the Soviet statesmen as the most cultured, most reliable, and at the present, most up-to-date and highly mechanized army in the world.

PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

After dealing with the rapid development of culture, education, and technique in the Red Army, Mr. Tukhachevsky said, "Aviation, towards the development of which we applied the greatest efforts during the past few years, has grown by 330 per cent. in the past four years. This indicates the quantitative growth. But the strength of modern aviation does not consist in numbers alone. With our gigantic territory, the question of flying range; the question of lifting power; and the question of speed are of primary importance. In this field, also, we have made considerable achievements. We have achieved an increase of 1-1/2 to 2 Times in the speed of our pursuit and bombing-planes. The flying range and lifting capacity of our bombers have almost tripled."

GASES.

"The danger of a future war is for us undoubted, and, therefore, we must work with greater intensity from year to year, raising the might of our anti-chemical defense. The task of preparing the chemical defense of the country is an extremely large task. The whole country must co-operate with the Red Army in this task."

TANKS.

"The number of tanks," said Mr. Tukhachevsky, "has increased very considerably. During the course of the last four years, baby tanks have been increased

by 2,475 per cent; light tanks, 760 per cent; medium tanks, 792 per cent. The speed of our tanks has increased from 3 to 6 times. This, of course, indicates how our army has now become entirely different in its technical basis than it was some years ago."

MACHINE GUNS AND GUNS.

"For the last four years, the number of machine guns for infantry and cavalry units has more than doubled. The number of same in aviation and tanks has increased seven times; tank and anti-tank guns have increased 4-1/2 times; while the number of heavy artillery guns has more than doubled. Not only have we achieved success in the increase of quantity, but also in quality. We now have a whole series of fine new, fully modern guns; more perfect shells, detonators, and timing mechanisms."

RADIOS.

"We record a large growth in the field of the radiofication of our army. During the last four years, the total number of radio stations has increased by 1,750 per cent, and the number of aviation radio stations has increased by 1,900 per cent."

NAVY AND SUBMARINE FLEET.

Referring to the Navy and Submarine fleet, the speaker said: "The Navy has considerably grown. The number of submarines has increased to 535 per cent against what it was four years ago, while patrol ships increased by 1,100 per cent, torpedo boats 470 per cent. In a word, in the direction of strengthening our sea coasts, we have made considerable successes."

From Tukhachevsky's speech, one can get a clear picture of what has already been done with respect to the strengthening of the Red Army. The Soviet Government has also increased the numerical strength of the Army. Here is what Tukhachevsky said on this point: "The numerical strength of the Red Army, a little less than 600,000 strong, beyond which we did not go during the course of previous years, could no longer correspond to the new conditions of the defence of our frontiers. Feeling this, we have increased the number of the Red Army in 1934 to 940,000 men."

FORTIFICATION.

The Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Mr. Molotov, speaking on the strengthening of the Red Army a few days ago, said: "We have built, during the last years, not a few fortified districts, with the necessary armaments, on our western and eastern frontiers." War Commissar Voroshilov, declared: "We have covered with fortified regions our western frontiers from Lake Ladoga to the Black Sea, and also the most threatened side on our Far Eastern frontier, and in Eastern Siberia."

In this connection, Tukhachevsky declared: "The well-known desires of the imperialists, who are trying particularly in the East, to prepare themselves for the sudden seizure of our territory, particularly the Maritime Provinces, have forced us to take a very serious attitude towards the question of creating garrisons to defend the fortified regions. Most of the fortifications are right on the frontiers. Owing to transportation difficulties; the vastness of our country, and the great distance lying between the Centre, Moscow, and our Far Eastern territories, Vladivostok, etc., we have been obliged to create in the Far East a whole system of independent aviation, tank, artillery, and other units—in short a whole independent army."

EXPENDITURE ON THE ARMY.

In speaking about the expenditure on the Red Army, Tukhachevsky said: "The numerical growth of the Red Army, the placing of new submarines, and other ships into service; the completion of the fortified regions, etc., have called forth a considerable excess in military expenditure, over the amount planned for by the State budget. Instead of 1,665,000,000 roubles planned for 1934, the expenditures of the Peoples' Commissariat of Defence reached 5,000,000,000 roubles, while the appropriation for 1935 amounts to 6,500,000,000 roubles. In spite of the fact that these

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TRIPLE VILLAGE TRAGEDY

Woman's Joke Leads To Murder And Two Suicides

KARACHI, March 16.

Information has been received here from Shikarpur, (Sind), of a gruesome domestic tragedy. It is reported that one Shamoo Khan of village Bald struck with a hatchet a woman, wife of one Rasool, who had annoyed him by constantly joking with him. Later on he slashed his own neck.

The wife of Shamoo Khan grieved at her husband's sad fate hanged herself to death.—United Press.

"HIGH STANDARD OF JOURNALISM"

Premier Sends Message To "Leader"

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

In course of his message to the Editor of the "Leader", Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister says, "Recently I have regretted the line your News Paper has taken, but as one who believes in free press I cannot fail to recognise that under your editorship the paper has sought to maintain a high standard of journalism."

The Prime Minister in view of "personal association" in past sends his tribute of good wishes to the "Leader" on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee celebration.—United Press.

figures are large," remarked Mr. Tukhachevsky, "we are, nevertheless, spending a considerably smaller portion of the State budget on the preparation of defence than any large capitalist country. Our military expenditures comprise only 10 per cent of the entire State budget, whereas in Japan they amount to 46-1/2 per cent, and in Poland, 40 per cent."

RED ARMY PLAN FOR 1935.

The Assistant-Commissar had this to say about the work to be accomplished by the Red Army during 1935: "The basic lines of our fighting preparations for 1935 is directed towards mastering the technique and art of directing rapid moving form of battle, utilizing all types of troops. To-day we have nothing in common with the Tsarist army; sluggish, awkward, and clumsy. Our army has advanced far beyond that imperfection."

"But these achievements are entirely insufficient for us, and we have set ourselves the task in 1935 of achieving such success that the technique which we have in our hands will be utilized 100 per cent. Our Workers' and Peasants' army is strong. Its political might and revolutionary enthusiasm is invincible."

In conclusion, Tukhachevsky said: "War is being prepared against us with an increased speed. We in the Red Army understand it. We are full of vigilance, and are preparing ourselves to ward off these blows. All the people of our country will rise as a single man in defence of their land, while the mighty Red Army, under the iron leadership of Voroshilov, will rout the interventionists and will secure victory over the enemies of the October Revolution."

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6)

litical entity, and so on, once for all, a menace to her own security, and a challenge to her hegemony on the Continent? Her own experience in the last fifteen years ought to have taught her the impossibility of these dreams, even if there was not the recent Saar vote to confirm such an apprehension.

Italo-Abyssinian Settlement

The Italo-Abyssinian dispute is, according to the latest cables, amicably settled. After all the alarms and excursions, this news must be gratifying to every peace-lover in the world. So, too, the news of the assurances by the new Italian Minister in Yugoslavia about no obstruction, on the part of Italy, to the growth of that country. That country is in the hands of a Regency,—not a very strong body, as compared to the late King Alexander. But this reassurance from her greatest menace must go a long way to keep that small sturdy, mountain nation into offensive channels for some time to come.

Greek Revolt Crushed?

The flight of Venizelos from Crete, and his seeking shelter under Italian sovereignty, may be taken as an index of the frustration of the Greek revolution. But the rebel forces are not all annihilated; and the world outside Greece has yet to understand the real shade of difference between the two sides in this affair.

Stabilisation Of Exchange

The week was marked by a depreciation of the pound sterling, which, though not all ended, has nevertheless been sufficiently recovered to give a quietus, for the moment to fears of an unending exchange war. The Gold Bloc is reported, from interested quarters, to be on the eve,—if not of disruption, at least of weakening. But we have heard such rumours so often, and so monotonously, in the last four years, that it is impossible to give any more credence to these than to the preceding ones. To those who know something of the nature and belief of M. Franqui, who is in charge of the Belgian currency,—and who is a determined upholder of the Gold Bloc,—the suggestion of the Gold Bloc weakening seems like a wish being father to the thought. On the other hand, in Britain itself, opinion seems to be growing that a return to some sort of a stability is indispensable if the world commerce is not for ever to be at the mercy of international currency speculators. Of course, neither side would respond immediately, nor disclose its hand. But this game cannot go on indefinitely, any more than the race for armaments, without a more serious and definite clash occurring at some point.

The 12th annual general meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce will this year be held in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore on March 30th and the meeting will be addressed by the Governor of the Punjab and Rai Bahadur L. Bindra Saran, the chairman of the Chamber.

HOLY DISCOURSES

All persons interested in spiritual matters are cordially invited to attend the Satsang (i.e. Holy Assembly) that will take place on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant at 9 a.m., and 7 p.m., at the address given below. There will be spiritual discourses on the following lines.

The object of the religion of saints is to attain the Ultimate Reality (i.e. Anami Pad). This religion of saints does not prescribe external formalities such as prayers, pilgrimages, fasts, etc. The Spiritual Path, which is within us and not outside us as is ordinarily supposed, is easy to follow, although it is rugged, no doubt. The initiate attaches his mind to the spirit current within which comes below from above and, with the help of internal sounds, ascends to the spiritual region from which the current comes and, by passing through several spiritual regions in the physical frame, which is but a microcosm of the cosmos, ultimately reaches the Highest Spiritual Region i.e. Anami Pad and becomes one with it.

Satsang means company of saints who are, in fact, living manifestations of the Sat (i.e. Ultimate Reality). This is outward satsang. Inward satsang consists in listening to internal sounds and seeing spiritual lights. The real satsang, however, consists in becoming one with the Anami Pad.

SECRETARY,
The Radhaswami Satsang,
Gopachar Institution, Compound, Worli, Bombay.

Help Kidneys Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Night, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Bile-lex). Soothes, tones, cleanses and builds up kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your trouble in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

WANTED TO KILL PIGEON

But Shot Himself By Accident

RANGOON, March 18. News has been received here that Mr. A. M. Green, a European Assistant of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, died recently at Mawlaik, receiving an accidental shot on his chest while camping.

It appears that Mr. Green was amusing himself during the afternoon by shooting green pigeons. He was leaning against a tent pole when a pigeon appeared. He immediately jumped up and seized his gun to have a shot at the bird, but the trigger was caught in the toggle inner fly of the tent and Mr. Green sustained a shot in his chest and was killed instantaneously. His body was buried with semi-military honours, at Mawlaik Cemetery.

The deceased was due to sail for England on leave shortly.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER DROP OF 58 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Heavy Foreign Selling And Bull Liquidation

GOLD AND SILVER STRONG

Wheat And Linseed Quiet

On Monday, crossrate marked some improvement. NEW YORK COTTON MUCH DEPRESSED. New York cotton was much depressed on account of heavy selling pressure. There was complete lack of confidence. GOLD AND SILVER FIRM. London gold and silver ruled firm to-day. WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET. Wheat and linseed prices declined in sympathy with other foreign markets. The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive. Giltedged securities weakened owing to the lack of confidence.

COTTON LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)	New York, Mar. 18.
Previous closing	10.90
To-day's opening	10.66
Difference	-24
To-day's closing	10.32
Difference	-38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)	Liverpool, Mar. 18.
Previous closing	6.27
To-day's opening	6.14
Difference	-13
To-day's closing	5.98
Difference	-29

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 214

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 18. Cotton experienced yet another wave of heavy foreign selling and liquidation as a result of nervousness over the European political situation together with prevailing uncertainty of the Government's crop policy. Confidence was thoroughly lacking and in the absence of any sign of support, prices fell rapidly under the persistent flow of selling orders from all sources although subsequently the market rallied partially on reactionary buying and covering which indicated the over-sold condition of the market. Quite contrary to the expectation, trading in May commenced to-day at 10.66 i.e. 24 points lower than the previous closing. Prices eased sharply under the pressure of heavy selling and liquidation influenced by bearish political news and lower Liverpool cables while with no support forthcoming even at this level, prices further broke on renewed selling and liquidation with May being gradually forced down to 10.32. The decline however encouraged some reactionary buying and covering resulting in May partially rallying to 10.49 when trading assumed a steadier aspect. The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.32 with a decline of 58 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges.
May (11.05/11.03) 10.66/10.60
July (11.08/11.06) 10.60/10.58
October (10.63/10.61) unquoted

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.
American March (6.33) 6.21
American July (6.27) 6.15
Egyptian March (8.07) 7.86
Egyptian July (8.08) 7.84

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 18. Broach cotton April/May eased from Rs. 220 to Rs. 215 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 215 with New York futures about 50 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 18. Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 72/2 and 72/8. Traders were more interested and prices showed an inclination to improve on fairly good support while better London cables caused a further rise in prices which closed steady at Rs. 65 1/2, 72/7 and 72/15.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/13, 35/13/3 and 35/14/6. The market displayed better sentiment on improved enquiry influenced by steadier franc. The market closed steady at Rs. 36/4, 36/4/3 and 36/5/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Sales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date	397000	664000
Receipts Yesterday	16-3-35	2000
Exports to date	16-3-35	3562000
Stock at Ports	15-3-35	2445000
Stock Interior Towns	15-3-35	386000
Stock Liverpool	15-3-35	835000
Visible Supply	15-3-35	5665000
Quantity in sight	15-3-35	7100000
Quantity out of sight	15-3-35	6753000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.	New York, Mar. 18.
Previous closing	4.80 3/8
To-day's opening	4.77 3/8
To-day's closing	4.76 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 18.	Difference
Previous closing	22.90
To-day's opening	22.90
To-day's closing	22.09
Difference	-81

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 18.	Difference
Previous closing	72.90
To-day's opening	72.90
To-day's closing	72.09
Difference	-81

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 18. London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.76 1/4 and immediately fell 4.75 1/4 but later recovered to 4.76 3/8. Franc opened at 72.90 and then receded to 72.06. The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.76. Subsequently the rate gained strength appreciating to 72.13. The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 72.09.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 18. The market closed quietly steady. Last price To-day's price 27 1/4 27 3/8 27 1/4 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 18. Gold per ounce (47-5) 47-6-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 18. 3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c. 4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c. 6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 18.	3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8	
Paris on Bombay (5-30 3/8) 5-30 3/8	
New York on Bombay (36-25) 36-25	
Berlin on Bombay (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2	
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/16) 1-7 1/16	
London on Milan (57-75) 56-37	
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8	

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (248 3/4) 248 3/4	1 M Ford (218) 218 1/4
N. E. 1 Defd (26 1/4) 26 1/8	Southern Dutch (221 1/4) 222 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (2134 1/2) 2134 1/2	London Board G Stock (298) 298

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 18	Colombo, Lloyd Trieste.
M V Hilda, A. Cattarini, Java via	S S Varna, J. Rowe, Busrah via
S S British Sailor, W. Bell, Madras, Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	S S Mundra, J. W. Parker, Karachi via Veraval M M & Co.
S S Geirfels, A. Pocke, Persian Gulf via Karachi, L. Edwards Ltd.	

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 18.	Rotterdam Bremen, L. Edwards Ltd.
S S Ockenfels, G. Voss, Antwerp, Rotterdam Bremen, L. Edwards Ltd.	

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 18. Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 59 3/4, July 61 3/4 and October 64. There was much doing in the absence of any speculative interest but prices kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 18. Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.91 1/4. Prices eased under heavy liquidation and commission house and general selling influenced by bearish political news from abroad.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 18. Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 12.02. Prices early were steadier on some local support but subsequently the market declined on scattered selling influenced by disappointing news from abroad. With April falling to 11.98 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 18. The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (2215 1/2 buyers 2216 sellers.)	2215 1/2
Lead (210 9/16 buyers 210 5/8 sellers.)	210 9/16
Electrolytic Copper (231 to 231 1/2)	231 to 231 1/2
Glasgow Iron (270) 270	

TEA

Indian Pekoe (8-9) 8-9
Ceylon Pekoe (10-10 1/4) 10-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5

JUTE

Crop March-April (217 value) 217
1/8 paid and buyers
Dunlop March (219 1/4 sellers) 219 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/2) 5 1/2 paid and buyers.
April-June (5 13/16) 5 13/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Mar-Apr. (211 1/4) 211 1/4
Linseed Calcutta Mar-Apr. (211) 211
Linseed La Plata Mar-Apr. (219 1/8) 219 1/8
Groundnut Comorandol March (213 1/4) 213 1/4

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)
Bombay, Mar. 18. Rates at 9 a.m. 6 6 3/4
Rates at 12 noon 6 6 3/4
Rates at 3-30 p.m. 6 6 3/4
Rates at 5-30 p.m. 6 6 3/4
Rates at 8-30 p.m. 6 6 3/4
Rates at 10-30 p.m. 6 6 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 18.	Ra. a. p.
Wheat May	4 3 3
Linseed May	6 6 0

WHITE PAPER ON STATES & FEDERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

ent that the difficulties regarding the form of the Bill can be satisfactorily adjusted. The Secretary of State's Memorandum, answering the position taken up in their Highnesses' note, states, inter alia:

"The Federation. 'A Federation is a union of a number of political communities for certain common purposes, and every such union necessarily involves that the sum of powers of each federating community shall, with its assent, thereafter be exercised by a central authority or authorities on behalf of all. It is this organic connection between the federal units themselves and between each of them and the centre authority which distinguishes a Federation from a mere alliance or confederacy. His Majesty's Government have never contemplated a federation of India only as an association in which British India on the one hand and the Indian States, on the other, would do no more than act in concert on matters of common concern. From an early stage the discussions have centred on the creation of an organic union between the two with the Federal Government and the legislative exercising on behalf of both the powers vested in them for that purpose.'

AS HOARE SEES IT

The following note by the Secretary of State gives his reading

CLOSING TONE BRIGHTER ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

RUBBER AND TIN EASY BUT JUTE AND SUGAR FIRM

Sterling Weak On Franco-Belgian Agreement

(SPECIAL CABLE)

Germany's decision first caused general marking down of prices but there was no selling pressure and pending further developments the general tendency at the close was rather brighter on the Stock Exchange.

In commodities, cotton fell by 20 points owing to poor New York advice causing heavy liquidations.

Large business was done in rubber which dropped a farthing owing to very depressing estimates of prospects of the United States' industrial activity during the coming quarter.

Tin declined partly owing to the nervousness on account of Hitler's action but jute and sugar were firm.

Sterling declined owing to continental covering due to the Franco-Belgian agreement.

Dollars were in demand owing to the European political situation. Wall Street opened easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 18. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 235 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, March 11	235
Tuesday, March 12	235 1/2
Wednesday March 13	235 1/2
Thursday March 14	236 1/4
Friday March 15	236 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 18. 3-30 p.m. Market generally very quiet. The general tone was weaker. Giltedged funds lack of support. Industrials generally were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (287 1/2) 287 1/2	5 1/2 per cent Government Loan (207 1/8) 207 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2113) 2113	4 per cent Funding Loan (2119) 2118 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2107) 2106 3/8	4 per cent Victory Bonds (2119) 2115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2	Marks and Spencer Spills share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (Col 3) 20 3/4	Musical Industries (39-9) 39-9
Princhin Johnson (24-1 1/2) 23-10 1/2	Imperial Chemical (37-1 1/2) 36-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (7-7 1/2) 7-6	Woolworth New Ford (121-9) 101-0
Reclamation 1890 (91-0) 90-4	Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 47-4
Universiary Ordinar (27-0) 26-3	Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 6 1/4	British American Tobacco (116-3) 115-9
Camera A (27 1/2) 27 1/2	Imperial Tobacco Ord (134-1 1/2) 133-1
P and O S N Co Defd (15-4) 15-3	Distillers (91-4) 90-9
Bredford Dyers (8-3) 8-3	British Celanese (9-7 1/2) 9-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (50-3) 49-1 1/2	Colony of India (7-9) 7-4
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-4	Western Ld Ordinary (9-6) 9-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (24) 23 7/8	Bengal Iron and Steel (6-3) 6-3
Tata Iron and Steel (2110 1/2) 2110	

INROAD ON AUTONOMY OF LOCAL BODIES

(Continued from page 7.)

could afford to pay more than what was at present levied on them.

Dr. Collaco opposing the Bill said that the measure was an injustice done to the lorry and motor car drivers. It was a short-sighted policy to tax people further as they were already paying a paying a tax of two annas to a gallon of petrol to the Government.

Sardar Bhimabhai Naik opposing the Bill said that if the Bill were to become law, District Local Boards, which were not levying tolls, should not be excluded from the 10 per cent. of the revenue that was to be given to the Local Boards.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif "offered a few remarks."

MOTOR REGISTRATION FEE.

Mr C N Patel, opposing the Bill said that the Local Boards were being treated in a step motherly fashion by the Bombay Government and were not given enough funds to repair the roads. He referred to the present Motor Registration fee that was being collected and said that the Government were "extorting" from the car owners Rs. 32.

At this stage the Home Member got up to say that Mr. Patel had no right to say that Government were extorting the fees.

Mr. Patel replied that he had every right to say it and he wanted the Home Member to meet his arguments against it. He said that the fees collected was not a provincial tax. If it was it could not be increased at the sweet will of the Government.

The President interrupted the speaker said that the point that had been raised Mr. Patel was out of place and the President could not give a ruling as to whether the fees collected was legal or illegal. That could be tried in a Court of Law.

Mr. Patel continuing said, that the point that he had raised was not at all out of place. He felt that Rs. 32 that was collected from the motor car owners did not do any service to them.

Concluding he said that the agriculturist was affected very much by the imposition of the proposed taxation and also nothing could prevent the Local Boards, enhancing their tolls.

Mr H C Smith (European) supporting the Bill said that compound taxation of motor vehicles was in no way new. It was there not only in India, but in other countries also.

Mr M M Karbhari supporting the Bill said that the agriculturists would be relieved to a great extent if the tolls were removed. He wanted that the Government should amend the Local Boards Act in such a way that they would not levy increased toll taxation. He also pleaded for basis of the percentage to be given to the local boards to be changed from the one proposed to that of motor traffic in the particular roads of the district.

Mr V A Surve opposing the Bill said that, as it was the bus and lorry owners in the motorist were not able to make both ends meet

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 18.	General Motors (26 7/8) 26 7/8
3/8 Anaconda Copper Mining (20 3/4) 20 3/4	U S Steel Common (28 1/4) 28 1/4
U S Steel Preference (28 7/8) 28 7/8	U S Steel Preference (28 7/8) 28 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (238-9) 238-0	Goddard New (203-4) 202-4
Moder New (80-9) 78-9	Sub Nigel (278-9) 276-3
Union Corporation (155-4) 153-3	Spring Mines (192-6) 192-4

Ironsmith Injured In Explosion

LAHORE, March 18.

A report from Gujranwala says that a terrific explosion occurred at an ironsmith's shop nearly blowing it down. It is stated that a stranger brought an object looking like a shell to the smith and left instructions for it to be treated in a certain way. In the course of it the shell exploded and the smith was wounded in the arm. The walls and ceiling of his house were also damaged.—A. P.

no reason for Parliament to delay the further consideration of the Bill pending conclusions on the points with which I have dealt in the Memorandum. I shall, as opportunity arises in the discussion of any subsequent clause which may be affected, either propose amendments or explain to the House the direction in which His Majesty's Government intend to suggest modifications. If it should subsequently appear necessary to put before the House changes in some of the earlier clauses approved by it, the most appropriate method of doing so will have to be considered. But I would emphasise here that our task at the moment is to frame a Constitution for India in such a form as may, in the judgment of Parliament, seem best suited to her needs. In doing so it is our duty to see that while preserving the substance of what, in our opinion, is essential to the constitution, the form of the Act shall offer no unnecessary difficulties to the States when the time comes for them to take their decision regarding accession.—A. P.

Liquidation

SHARP DECLINE IN STEEL AND POWER SHARES

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 16
Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have
issued the following report showing
quotations of the New York Stock Ex-
change:—

10 Gwalior	132	8	Receipts into Bombay on 1st march 20,565 bales
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New Reforms For Kapurthala Maharaja Retains "Veto" And "Certification"

Assembly Can Discuss Budget But "Land Revenue" Proposals Require Previous Sanction

NEW DELHI, March 16

Draft proposals containing far-reaching reforms with a view to provide for the increasing association of his subjects with the administration of the State, and to invest the Representative Assembly of the State with powers of legislation and extend its sphere of influence have been submitted by the Committee recently appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

A State Assembly has been proposed to be constituted which shall consist of 45 members of which 30 will be elected and 15 nominated. Among the nominated are included the heads of the department as ex-officio members; and out of non-official nominated element a minimum of two seats shall be reserved for ladies. Every State Assembly shall continue for five years from its first sitting. His Highness the Maharaja's Government shall appoint the date for the session of the Assembly and shall have power to dissolve and prorogue the Assembly. When the Assembly has been dissolved or on the expiration of its duration general election will be held in order that a new Assembly may be constituted.

IN EVENT OF DISSOLUTION

In the event of dissolution of the Assembly, His Highness' Government shall appoint a date not more than three months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Assembly.

There will be at least two sessions of the Assembly in a year. Twenty members shall form a quorum for the meeting of the Assembly. The Chief Minister shall be the ex-officio President of the Assembly. The Deputy President of the Assembly shall be nominated by the State Government from among the non-official (elected or nominated) members of the Assembly.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Assembly shall before taking his seat take at a meeting of the Assembly or oath of allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of the Assembly and if any non-official member receives any office in His Highness' Government, his seat shall fall vacant. If a nominated or elected member has remained absent from the State for the period of six consecutive months or has not attended the duties of his office the seat in the Assembly of that member shall become vacant.

The Government business shall be taken up first which the Secretary shall arrange in such order as the Government may intimate with the approval of the President. Interpellations and their answers shall be conducted at the commencement of business of every meeting.

NOT WITHIN PURVIEW OF ASSEMBLY

The Assembly (subject to safeguards and special responsibilities as contained in the J.P.C. report, which will be vested with the Chief Minister) shall be vested with full authority of legislation over the whole field, Civil, Criminal and Land Revenue, for all persons and things within the State and further to amend and repeal any existing law, provided that no proposal affecting Land Revenue will be introduced except with the previous sanction of the President; that no bill shall have the force of Law until and unless it has obtained the assent of His

Highness Government and that the person and household of His Highness the Maharaja and the Ruling family, State Forces, Oudh Estates, Foreign Affairs (relating to the British Government and other Indian States) matters which are sub-judice in a court of Law and other subjects specially exempted by His Highness the Maharaja shall not come within the purview of the Assembly.

No fresh taxation or revision of existing taxation shall be undertaken by His Highness' Government without previous discussion in the Assembly. The Assembly shall have the right of discussion and giving or withholding sanction of the budgets of all the departments of the State with the exception of those reserved.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES

There should be joint electorate in the rural areas election will be made through Panchayats. No man will be entitled to more than a single non-transferable vote in a constituency. Special constituencies shall consist of: Depressed classes 1; Local Boards 1; Education 1; Bar 1; and Banking and Commerce 2. There should be indirect election through Panchayats in the rural areas whereas in the case of urban constituencies the election should be direct, subject to the qualifications of candidates and voters enumerated in rules.

Rules have been prescribed similar to any other legislative bodies in disposing of questions and adjournment motions. If any member wishes to express want of confidence in a Minister or disapprove the policy of a Minister, he may make a motion with the consent of the President.

URDU AND PUNJABI

The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in Urdu but any member, with the permission of the President, may address the House in Punjabi. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in the Assembly.

With regard to admissibility Bills and resolutions or any other matter that may come before the Assembly, His Highness' Government may within the period of notice disallow any or any part thereof on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Assembly; and the Assembly shall have the right of discussing and giving and withholding sanction of the budget of all the departments of the State. In the event of the Assembly refusing its assent to the Government demand for additional grant, His Highness' Government shall have the power of veto and certification. His Highness shall have the right of addressing the Assembly and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

The non-official members of the Assembly shall be entitled to second class Railway fare for journey by Rail and a daily allowance of Rs. 3 for other days of attendance at meetings of the Assembly and its various sub-committees and Public Service Commission may be established in the Kapurthala State on the same lines as is in British India, subject to restrictions required by the J.P.C. report.—A. P.

CONTRARY TO GOVT. RULES

Giri Draws Railway Board's Attention To B.B. & C.I. Agent's Action

Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has addressed a letter to the Railway Board on the recent withdrawal of recognition of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union by the Agent of the Railway, stating that the action of the Agent is contrary to the letter and spirit of the latest recognition of rules applicable to all Railways issued by the Government of India.

Mr. Giri points out that no opportunity was given to the said Union to show cause against the withdrawal and to communicate the views of the members of the Union in regard to any issues raised by the administration. As the withdrawal of the recognition affects vitally the interests of the thousands of the members of the organisation Mr. Giri requests the Railway Board to recommend to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Agent to suspend the withdrawal of recognition of the Union.—United Press.

CASTE HINDUS ASSAULT HARIJAN

Untouchable Who Wanted To Pray In Same Temple Meets Tragic Fate

AYYAMPAT, March 18.

An instance of caste Hindu tyranny over the Harijans, that is being carried out in South India, is illustrated in the fate of an Untouchable who entered a local temple yesterday to pray to the common God when a mob set upon him and beat till he dropped unconscious.

The Untouchable walked into the temple during festival time, but he was discovered and ordered out of the temple precincts. He remonstrated saying that these were civilised days and quoted Puranas and Mahatma Gandhi in support of his right to worship in the temple as any caste Hindu. A crowd gathered and enraged at the Untouchable's remonstrance mobbed him and left him for dead.—United Press.

OLD MAP OF NASIK FOUND

Discovered Among Archives Of Record Keeper

NASIK, Mar. 15.

An old map of Nasik, more than a century old, has been discovered amongst the records by the Record Keeper of the Collector's Office, Nasik.

AIRMAIL FROM CROYDON ARRIVES AT NIGHT

Two Planes Reach Drigh Road Aerodrome Within An Hour

KARACHI, Mar. 17.

The Drigh Road aerodrome presented a busy appearance to-night when two airmail planes from Croydon landed, one due on last Thursday being half an hour in advance of the other scheduled for this afternoon.

Postal hands quickly sorted the mails and customs officials examined the transit load, while the Imperial Airways staff attended to the passengers.

A small crowd outside the aerodrome watched the night landing of the planes and other aircraft movements. The mails were transferred to the Trans-Continental plane, which left for Singapore at 10-15 p.m. The Lahore airmail is leaving at 2 a.m. The airmail to Croydon due to leave this morning, it is understood is delayed owing to the late arrival of the Australian mails, and is expected to leave to-morrow morning.—A.P.

GURUDWARA DISPUTE ENDS

Sheikhupura Mahants Fail To Regain Land, Belonging To Akalis

SHEIKHUPURA, Mar. 16.

With a rejection of the appeals filed by Mahant Budh Dass and others in the High Court of Judicature against the decisions of the Gurudwara Tribunal the curtain is finally drawn over a series of well-known civil suits which commenced in the year 1926 between the Mahants of Nankana Sahib and the Akalis in charge of the Gurudwara Jnama Asthan of that place for the possession of which about 150 Akalis had laid down their lives.

It may be mentioned that the Gurudwara Tribunal had established the right of the Akalis over 15 squares of land known as Jhallar Gangaram, 10 squares of land known as Wadh Lagh Das, several squares of land of Bel Lila and some buildings worth lakhs of rupees. It may be stated that many of these lands form an integral part of the Gurudwara Jnamaasthan.

The High Court has upheld the decision of the Tribunal. It had also rejected the applications filed by 7 mahants who had sought permission to approach the Privy Council.

These lands had been in the possession of the mahants for several generations but they have now been ejected from there.—A.P.

PRAYERS DURING JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

NASIK, Mar. 15.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee for Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations it was decided to arrange for the offering of prayers in the temples, mosques and churches in Nasik. The feeding of the poor has been delegated to the city Municipality.

There will be a police parade on the morning of the 6th May and a durbaz in the evening. In addition there will be on the last day of celebration a rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.—A.P.

DISMISSED TEACHER REINSTATED

Error Caused By Mistaken Identity Set Right

SHEIKHUPURA, Mar. 16.

An error which arose as the result of mistaken identity through a mix up of names has just been set right in Chuharkhana Mandi in this district.

A teacher of the Middle School of that place bearing the name Pandit Ram Rakhamal was dismissed about 14 months ago for alleged participation in political activities in violation of the Government servants' conduct rules. But in fact it was not this Pandit Ram Rakhamal who had taken part in national movements but a namesake of his working as a compounder in a private dispensary at Nankana Sahib which is also in this district. The teacher who had been thus vicariously punished has been able to prove with the help of his past record and the registers of the local Congress Committee his innocence and he has been reinstated now to his post by the order of the Commissioner.

JAYAKAR'S N.I.R.A. FOR POONA

Expounds Rs. 25,000 Plan For Industrial Revival Of The Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 17. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided yesterday evening at the prize distribution ceremony of the Poona Industrial Exhibition, which was held under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, near the Lloyd Bridge, Poona. A select gathering was present on the occasion. Mr. Jayakar, speaking as a "politician," laid before the gathering his idea of a scheme for the industrial revival of the Poona District.

Taking the District as a unit for the purpose, the speaker advised the convening of a conference of about 25 people, including politicians, industrialists, economists, manufacturers and others who should appoint a committee of ten people to survey within three months the conditions in the District. The conference should also get hold of 25 people who would contribute Rs. 1,000 each for the scheme. Mr. Jayakar, who longed to see the United Maharashtra regaining its lost industrial position, promised to begin the list with his humble contribution because he said he believed in the success of the scheme. With Rs. 25,000 cash and an equal amount of credit, much could be done in the direction. A friend had told the speaker that as many as 85 industries were in existence in the district, but no less than 150 would be able to run there. The Poona District was especially suited for such an enterprise according to the speaker. Fruit, groundnut cake, tannery were some of the industries that promised a good field in this side.

OPPOSITION TO AWARD

Pandit Malaviya To Lead Deputation To England Shortly

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Anti-Communal Award Committee held this evening:—

"Resolved that a deputation be sent to England at the earliest possible date under the leadership of Pandit Malaviya to represent to the British public and Parliament the intense feeling of opposition in the country, specially among Hindus and Sikhs, against the Communal Award and the Government of India Bill as a whole.

"Resolved further that Pandit Malaviya be authorised finally to fix the personnel of the deputation after consulting representatives and associations which are opposed to the Communal Award and take all such other steps as may be necessary in connection therewith"—A.P.

U. S. FOR SAFER AIRLINES

Yearly Maximum Flying Time Cut To 1,000 Hours

WASHINGTON, (By Mail)

One thousand hours per year has been set by the Commerce Department as the maximum to be flown by first pilots on scheduled air transport routes.

Following a conference with representatives of scheduled air line operators, air line pilots and the Aero Medical Association, Eugene L. Vidal, director of air commerce, announced regulations governing the length of time first pilots may fly on transport routes.

Under the regulations, pilots may fly 100 hours per month, but not for more than four consecutive months. The average was set at 83 hours per month. Old regulations permitted 110 hours. Fliers also will be given a medical examination every three months to determine their fitness. In the past, they were examined every six months.

Vidal said the reduction in maximum flying hours per month is significant, since there is an entirely opposite trend in various European countries to increase flying hours of first pilots on scheduled air lines. He added, however, that the change in maximum hours was made in the interest of public safety and not because of labour and personnel problems.

The teacher who had been thus vicariously punished has been able to prove with the help of his past record and the registers of the local Congress Committee his innocence and he has been reinstated now to his post by the order of the Commissioner. It may be stated, that Pandit Ram Rakhamal of Nankana Sahib is an active Congress worker and has been to jail more than once during the non-co-operation movement.—A.P.

Brahmin Weds Harijan Girl

Rajputana Sangh Forges Ahead

BIKANER WOOL INDUSTRY DESERVES A. I. S. A. PATRONAGE, SAYS SECRETARY.

Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Sevak Sangh, writes:—

Phulera has a large Harijan colony employed chiefly on the railway works. Some members of the railway staff have formed a local branch and are conducting a Harijan school. At the outset it was a mixed institution and attracted a goodly troop of caste Hindu boys. The latter had, however, to be dismissed on a requisition by the Educational Department of the Jaipur State as completion in the number of Caste Hindu boys in the State school had set in. An executive order of the State stipulates that all schools—even private ones—can function only by permission of the State, have to follow only the official curriculum and employ only approved persons as teachers.

The teacher at Phulera who has undergone the training prescribed by the Rajputana Harijan Sevak Sangh at the Sewashram, Narell, saw me at the Railway Station with an array of his pupils. They were clean and looked intelligent. The school has 30 boys on roll, but does not yet admit sweepers. Some of these learn with a young man of their own community who charges fees. In consultation with prominent members of the Committee, it was decided to open a night school in an adjoining village.

BRAHMIN WEDS HARIJAN GIRL

In January a few enthusiasts arranged the marriage of a Harijan girl with a Brahmin youth. This produced a great ferment among Harijans and Caste Hindus, which is now subsiding. At Bikaner we saw Pandit Nandkishore who had broken the ice in starting Harijan work there and Syt. Sohanlal of the Harijan Pathshala. In the afternoon I paid a flying visit to the Balmiki Pathshala and took a round in the Meghwal quarters.

WOOL INDUSTRY OF BIKANER

In the evening I proceeded to Napasar. It is an important rural centre for wool manufacture East of Bikaner. The Napasar Harijans are neither allowed to use the common wells nor have one of their own. At present they have to purchase their potul from the Caste Hindus. A well here costs at least Rs. 3,000. They are ready to pay the lion's share. A school for them is another necessity. The women are spinners of wool and the men are weavers. The Bikaner rugs have still a ready market and the trade a fair margin. But the influx of French wool is an evil omen and the prevalence of foreign and mill cloth an ugly spot. They showed us every process with a zeal bordering on spontaneity. Given the requisite talent for organisation and scrupulous regard for straight dealing in the workers, the wool industry in Bikaner—and for the matter of that in the whole of Western Rajputana—has a bright future. The Bikaner Harijan works in the field for four months and at the tanning pool, the handloom

Fursangi, a village about 20 miles hence, was sentenced by Mr. D. C. Joshi, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 304 I. P. C. on a charge of brutally causing death of his young wife by assaulting her.

or the leather piece for the remaining eight. Mother Earth yields him with ordinary labour enough to keep the 'wolf' off his door throughout the year. She fails him only when the God of the Rains frowns or the locusts swoop.

PLEA FOR PATRONAGE

I was agreeably surprised at the cleanliness which even the Caste Hindu may well envy. I was also struck with the quick and sound common sense. Few advocates could command the confidence and flow with which Khumla, a Napasar Meghwal, put his case before Syt. Banker for unbroken patronage of the wool industry by the A. I. S. A., particularly with the consciousness that he was dealing with an intellectual of no mean calibre.

But a greater surprise was in store for us when next morning we visited the underground cell of a Dabgar. He is an old man of over 60 with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes, engaged in the holy task of keeping a dying industry alive. I mean the manufacture of "klipps" or oil flasks from camel or buffalo skin. The art, the implements and the product are all highly interesting.

WORK AT SHIVA BARI. We drove to Shiva Bari, so called after the temple of Shiva Mahadeo. The temple maintains a good well. The Harijans take their share of water on payment from separate taps fixed lowest to the reservoir. The Harijans may not enter the inner precincts of the sanctuary for "Darshan"; but they do appear before the Mahant to make their festival presents without touching him.

The Bikaner Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh is running a day school at Shiva Bari with 28 boys including 4 Caste Hindus on roll. The school is located in a pucca building erected by Syt. Bholaram Regar. His worthy better half sweeps the school premises every morning. The chief industry of the Harijans here is tanning.

Chaudhury Manglooram, the leading Mehtar of Bikaner, is a rich man, worth, in his own words, over fifty thousand. He has a commodious house, a part of which he has placed at the disposal of the Balmiki Pathshala. He donates handsomely to its funds, provides free water to the boys which is a boon in Bikaner. None but one member of his big family touches wine or flesh and none may take his or her meals without a bath. When in the evening he treated me and prominent Harijan Sewaks of Bikaner to a couple of devotional songs in which men and women joined, I could hardly distinguish the young ladies of his house from those of a middle class Caste Hindu family. We went round the Harijan quarters. I found their persons and houses exceptionally clean. I would attribute this to their love of cleanliness, a dry climate and an excellent method of conservancy. They use the ass for carrying rubbish and night soil which is copiously covered with sand.

HARIJAN SCHOOL FOR BHADRA

Considerable amount of work has been done in the Bhadra in the direction of Harijan uplift, rural education and village industry by Seth Khubram Sarraf. Nothing foreign is imported and very little from outside the area. During my brief stay of 2 days it was decided to start a night and day school and build a fresh well for the Harijans, Seth Khubram's own well being already open to them.